Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA

The Bombay Chronicle

Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 285 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and Cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
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SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.

Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
13th ,,	CHINA	MALOJAx	20,837
20th ,,	EVANHA	..	8,092
27th ,, 1925	CHINA	MANTUA*	10,902
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
10th ,,	CHINA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
24th ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA	..	15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	MOREA*	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @	..	8,0 3
11th ,,	NALDERA	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
16th ,,	DELTA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, £ 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
12th Dec. 1925	MARGHA	8,258
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA	8,193
5th March.	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,9 6
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
9th Dec	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
21st ,, 1925	DONGOLA*	8,082	....
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA

*Omits Shanghai

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
3rd Dec.	BARJORA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
5th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi.
6th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar
8th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
10th ,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co., Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay

P O. Box, 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru.	N. Komiyama.	4469	19th Nov.	4th Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	30th ,,	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	8th Dec	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,
Fukuki Maru.	....	5603	31st ,,	13th Jan.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to —
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,309,020

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengt.en	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 907.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,630
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,17,785
Reserve Fund	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
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Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 22,99,935
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bunvnagar, Navsari, Meshana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. R. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY
Manager.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

Life Insurance Funds over.. Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

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This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

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Chief Agents:—For Guirat, Kathiawar, Raipur, Naiwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.

P. C. RAY, M. A. B. L. Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ...	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ...	Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

Interest allowed at:

3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. *Withdrawals twice a week.*

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

POWER OF WILL

By FRANK CHANNING HADDOCK

TELLS YOU HOW TO :—Meet People Maintain Health, Have Courage, Generate Brain Power, Be Masterful, Read properly, Possess Business Power, Exert Personal Influence, Direct Men, Control Yourself, Live properly, Decide quickly, Speak in Public, Be Self-confident Create Brainy Ideas, Grasp Opportunities, Overcome bad habits, Store Vital Body Forces, Sharpen the Five Senses, Awaken Dormant Mind-Powers, Advance in Society, Be a Forceful Talker, Originate Valuable Plans, Chart out and Measure Your Powers and Level. DO More. BE More. EARN More.

PRICE RS. 9/12

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE

Tinnevelly, (INDIA.)

R270

CURE YOUR EYE.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal India (Dep. 5.).

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—

Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers

Telephone No. 1220.

A DILEMMA

You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere,

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAIN.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that in connection with the Viceregal Visit, the following areas and roads will be closed to all vehicular traffic and temporarily reserved for public purposes on THURSDAY, the 4th December, 1924 during the hours mentioned:

VISIT TO THE CAMA AND THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITALS BY HER EXCELLENCY THE COUNTESS OF READING.

Waudby Road. From 11-0 a.m. until after Her Excellency has returned.

OPENING CEREMONY OF THE GATEWAY OF INDIA.

From 4-0 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.

Apollo Bunder.
Apollo Pier Road
Lansdowne Road.
Nowroji Furdunji Road.
Strand Road.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 1st December, 1924.
22193

NOTICE

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE CARRIAGES OF GUESTS attending the Reception at Government House on WEDNESDAY the 3rd December, 1924, will enter by the Lower Gate, Walkeshwar Road, and pass out by the Upper Gate for parking purposes. The departure from the Reception will also be by the Lower Gate.

2. On arrival at the platform a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage.

3. On departure as carriages come up the numbers will be called and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.

4. Guests coming in Motor Cars are informed that they should have a licensed Chauffeur with their Cars as no Cars will be permitted to remain opposite the platform, but will be parked with other Cars according to the numbers allotted to them. They are warned that the lawn is not available for parking Cars on this occasion and all Cars will have to go out by the Upper Gate, on to the road for parking.

5. Guests coming in Carriages or Motor Cars are desired to note that no Carriages or Motor Cars will be permitted to overtake and pass Carriages or Motor Cars in front of them while passing up or down the lower drive.

6. Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are desired to note that as the lower road to Government House is very narrow, carriages have to proceed in single line and that unless they come in good time there is every likelihood of their being delayed in reaching the platform.

P. A. KELLY.
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay 2nd December, 1924.
22194

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

KING'S CIRCLE, MATUNGA

OPENING CEREMONY BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY DECEMBER 3rd.

THE LABORATORY is situated to the East of Vincent Road, about half way between the Dadar Tram Terminus and King's Circle and close to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

Carriages and motors will approach the Laboratory from the West i. e. from Vincent Road and 'not' from King's Circle direct. The best route from the Fort and Malabar Hill is via Dadar Road and Vincent Road. Visitors are advised not to drive via Lady Hardinge Road.

Dress for European Gentlemen lounge suit and for Indian Gentlemen the dress customary on such occasions.

NOTICE

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE the undersigned GULABDAS DHARAMDAS NAVLAKHI and SHA RANGILDAS JAMNADAS, hereby notify that we were carrying on business in partnership in the name, style and firm of the Britania Importing Agency at Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

The said partnership between us has been with mutual goodwill dissolved from the 30th November, 1924, and GULABDAS DHARAMDAS NAVLAKHI is now the SOLE PROPRIETOR of the said Britania Importing Agency.

(Sd.) RANGILDAS JAMNADAS SHA
GULABDAS DHARAMDAS NAVLAKHI.

Dated 1st Decr. 1924.
445

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the annual supplies will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, for the year ending 31st March, 1926, for all or any of the following schedules on the dates mentioned against them.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office up to 1 p.m. (B.T.).

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

Schedule No.	Description		Tender Deposit.
MONDAY, 5TH JANUARY, 1925.			
4	Baskets Bamboo	Rs.	200
5	Baskets Cane and Cane	,,	500
5A	Baskets Cane for rubbish	,,	300
6	Belting	,,	200
7	Bins Sanitary	,,	50
9	Bolts with Nuts	,,	300
10	Brooms Goa	,,	500
11	Brushes	,,	150
12	Buckets Galvanized	,,	100
14A	Carbon and Carbon Brushes	,,	50
16	Charcoal and Firewood	,,	500
17	Cloth Dungry	,,	200
18	Coke Foundry	,,	100
21	Electric goods—Cables and Wires	,,	300
21A	Electric goods—Lamps	,,	100
21B	Electric goods—Sundry	,,	100
MONDAY, 12TH JANUARY, 1925.			
27	Leather Goods	Rs.	50
29	Line Coir	,,	100
49	Rope Coir and Rubber Hand	,,	200
60	Tubes and Tyres for Motor & Bicycles	,,	700
60A	Tyres Rubber solid band American	,,	50
60B	Tyres solid band	,,	1,000
60C	Tyres solid Giant	,,	1,500
25	Grease and Oils	,,	500
25A	Oil Motor (Light Crank Case)	,,	600
22	Files and Rasp	,,	100
23	Globes Glass	,,	100
24	Lanterns	,,	100
30	Locks Brass & Iron	,,	100
31	Metals	,,	200
31A	Ingot Copper	,,	100
31B	Pig Iron	,,	100
31C	Scrap Aluminium	,,	200
MONDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1925.			
34	Nails for bullock shoes, Pins & Shoes	Rs.	400
36	Nose Strings	,,	50
38	Oils Castor and Sweet	,,	250
39	Oil Cocoanut	,,	200
40	Oil Kerosine	,,	1,500
40A	Pesterine	,,	400
40B	Ammonia & Calcium Chloride	,,	100
41	Oils Linseed and Turpentine	,,	200
42	Oils Mineral	,,	600
42A	Oils Mineral (Heavy Engine)	,,	500
43	Paint Varnish, etc.	,,	100
44A	Paglin Canvas	,,	400
45	Paint	,,	200
MONDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1925.			
47	Pitch & Tar	Rs.	150
50	Line & Rope Cotton	,,	50
51	Rope Manilla	,,	100
52	Rubber Goods	,,	100
53	Salt, Soap & Soda	,,	300
54	Handles, Ladders and Pegs	,,	30
54A	Poles Nowgany	,,	50
54B	Shafts	,,	70
58	Testers Smoke	,,	25
61	Washers India Rubber	Rs.	25
62	Waste Cotton	,,	500
64	Yarn	,,	100
MONDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY, 1925.			
13	Canvas	Rs.	400
28	Leather Hide Country	,,	100
28A	Leather Hide Europe	,,	100
37	Nuts, Rivets & Washers	,,	150
44	Packing	,,	300
55	Shipchandlers Stores	,,	100
101	Iron Castings (Hydraulic Test)	,,	1,000
102	Iron Castings (Ordinary Test)	,,	1,000
103	Iron Castings (Ordinary Test selected Drainage Articles)	,,	1,500
104	Iron Castings (Ordinary Test selected Water Works Articles)	,,	1,500
33	Motor Accessories	,,	400
33A	Motor Lamps & parts	,,	200
19	Enamelware & Lampware	,,	50
MONDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1925.			
59	Tools Sundry	Rs	200
59A	Tools, Augers and Spanners	,,	100
59B	Tools—Hammers	,,	25
26	Hardware—General	,,	100
26A	Hardware—Special	,,	150
26B	Aldrops, Bolts, Hasps and Hinges	,,	50
26C	Gauze & Nettings	,,	30
26D	Ghamelas	,,	100
26E	Pipes, Fittings & Valves Steam quality and boiler tubes	,,	50
26F	Wire of Sorts	,,	50
26G	Iron & Steel	,,	1,000
32	Miscellaneous Stores—Sundry items	,,	150
32A	Miscellaneous Stores—Special items	,,	250
32B	Miscellaneous Stores—Wooden articles	,,	50
32C	Mats & Matting	,,	100
32D	Galvanized Iron and Tin articles	,,	150
MONDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1925.			
35	Nails of sorts	Rs.	100
35A	Screws of sorts	,,	50
48	Plumbers Stores	,,	50
35A	Clay Fire Country	,,	50
56	Steel Cast	,,	300
105	Timber (Calicut Teak)	,,	500
106	Timber (Teakwood Moulmein)	,,	750
107	Timber (miscellaneous)	,,	1,500
MONDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1925.			
201	Bass Broom Ribs	Rs.	50
202	Hoes and Powras	,,	100
203	Hose Canvas	,,	900
204	Hose India Rubber	,,	100
205	Lead Pig	,,	500
206	Rakes W. I.	,,	100
207	Shovels	,,	25
208	Wool Lead	,,	25
209	Valves Faces I. R. for Pumps	,,	300

Tenders and contract forms will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that will be required.

Tender deposit should not be enclosed in the sealed cover, but should be separately paid in the Chief Accountant's Office.

Storekeeper's Office.
Delisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle,
Bombay, No. 11.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper,
Bombay Municipality.

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for running contracts for the supply of the undernoted Stores. Deliveries from the 1st April, 1925 to 31st March, 1926.

Tenders must reach the Office of the Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, not later than 4 p.m. on 22nd December, 1924. Tenderers are at liberty to be present or to send a representative to be present at the opening of tenders at the above office at 11-30 a.m. on the 23rd December, 1924.

Copies of tender forms and conditions of the running contract together with necessary specifications can be obtained on application by letter or telegram. A remittance by money order only of Re. 1 which is the price for two sets of contract conditions for each item must be sent to the Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, either with the letter of application or simultaneously with the despatch of the telegram. The exact sum only should be remitted. No tenders will be sent by V. P. P. The money will not be returned.

The Chief Controller of Stores does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to himself the right of accepting the whole or any part of any tender as he may think fit.

Description of goods.	Approximate quantities.
	tons.
Item No. (1) Portland Cement	3,000
	tons.
Item No. (2) a. Cotton Waste for cleaning	700
b. Cotton waste for packing axle boxes	tons. 300
	gallons.
Item No. (3) a. Mineral Axle Oil	10,26,000
b. Superheater Cylinder Oil	gallons. 16,000
Item No. (4) Paulins, pure flax	800

Delivery.—In quantities as required at any time during the period 1st April, 1925 to 31st March, 1926
22165

TO BE LET.

A spacious GROUND FLOOR for Show-room or Offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALA & CO., 44, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay.
B 356

NOTICE

SALE OF LEASEHOLD LAND AND METAL SHEET FACTORY OF MESSRS. ALIMA HOMED JIVABHAI, SITUATE AT SITA FALWADY AT MAZAGAON.

THE undersigned (Trustees of the Composition Deed, dated 18th July, 1924, and made between the partners of Messrs. Alimahomed Jivabhai, the undersigned and the diverse creditors of Messrs. Alimahomed Jivabhai) are prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of leasehold land, measuring 25,545 square feet and the Factory erected thereon and the Machinery tools, Die Punches appliances, etc, in the said Factory known as the Metal Factory of Messrs. Alimahomed Jivabhai, situate at Sitafalwady at Mazagaon, without the Fort.

The Machinery in the Metal Factory is in complete working order. It has the capacity to punch and polish approximately 150 Maunds of Copper, brass or Alluminum vessels per day.

The Factory and the Machinery can be seen by previous appointment made with the undersigned.

The list of Machinery and conditions on which the leasehold land building thereon and the Machinery tools punches, etc., are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of Messrs. Khoja Mithabhai Nathoo, Hanuman Building, Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni, without the Fort, any week day, between the hours of 12-30 to 4-30 p.m.

No pledge is given to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders are to be delivered at the Office of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Solicitors, Medows Street, Fort, with the sum of Rs. 5,000 and should be delivered with Rs. 5,000 not later than 2 p.m. on the 16th day of December, 1924. The person whose tender shall be accepted will have to pay the price less Rs. 5,000 deposited with the tender and complete the sale within a month from the date of the acceptance of the tender. The person whose tender shall be accepted shall be deemed to have seen and accepted the conditions subject to which the leasehold land and the building thereon and the Machinery and plant are sold.

Bombay, dated the 21st November, 1924.

(Sd). HABIB ESMAIL,
for self and Co-Trustees.
3?6

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 401 OF 1924.

Messrs. MANGOOMAL HURGOVINDSING, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
THAKAR MULJI MORARJI SUNDERJI ..... Defendant

PURSUANT to the directions for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1924, the following moveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1924, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. 1.—27 shares of the Eastern Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., of the face value of Rs. 250 each on which Rs. 150 has been paid up.

Lot No. 2.—20 shares of the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., of the face value of Rs. 250 each.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. VRAJLAL & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1924.

(Sd.) H. R. WADIA,
Commissioner.

DIPCHAND B. SHAH,
22009 Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAKAN alias MAKANJI HARIBHAI TOPIWALLA late of Navsari, Darji, Hindu inhabitant widower, Merchant. ..... Deceased.

HARKISANDAS MAKANJI TOPIWALLA, of Navsari Darji, Hindu inhabitant, son of the deceased at present temporarily residing at Bagar Gate Street, within the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-Fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 27th day of November 1924.
(Sd.) Messrs. DASTUR AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22189

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3928 of 1924.

H. H. LAKHADHIRJI THE THAKORESAHEB, of Morvi, residing at Morvi. ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GULAM HUSEIN BUNDEALI SOMJI of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Durga Manalla, Sandhurst Road outside the Fort of Bombay, the Secretary of the Khoja Panjebhai Club, on behalf of himself and all other members of the said Khoja Panjebhai Club. ..... Defendant

To

The Members of the Khoja Panjebhai Club, Sirs

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Taraporewalla on the 7th day of November, 1924. Notice is hereby given under Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in this Honourable Court by the abovenamed plaintiff against the abovenamed defendant on behalf of himself and all other members of the Khoja Panjebhai Club in respect of the premises mentioned in the plaint occupied by him and all other members of the said Club praying inter alia for the following reliefs.

(a) That the defendant and all other members of the said Club may be ordered to forthwith vacate and deliver up vacant possession of the premises mentioned in the plaint to the plaintiff.

(b) That the defendant and all other members of the said Club may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff compensation for use and occupation of the said premises at the rate of Rs. 500 per month from the 1st September, 1924, until such time as he or other members of the said Club deliver up vacant possession of the said premises to the plaintiff.

(c) That the defendant and other members of the said Club may be ordered to pay the plaintiff costs of the suit.

(d) That the plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

And that the 13th day of January 1924, has been fixed for the hearing and the final disposal of the said suit.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. PATEL,

The 18th Nov. 1924.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
22191

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAROTTAMDAS BECHARDAS has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all incumbrances of all and singular the premises more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written, all persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest or claim in to or upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make known the same in writing to us, the undersigned, at our office, at Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Fofulwadi in Bhuleshwar in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 400 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 278, New Nos. 1929 and 1932, Old Survey Nos. 54, New Survey No. 2/566 and part of 1/565 and Cadastral No. part of 2376 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes of the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 5253 (1), Street Nos. 12-4 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Tapidas Tribhovandas, on or towards the West partly by the property of the said Narottamdas Bechardas and partly by the property of Nathoo Boga, on or towards the North by first Fofulwadi Lane and on or towards the South by second Fofulwadi Lane.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1924.

MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
22188

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the estate held by Bai Chanchalbai, widow of Damodardas Karsandas, as Trustee appointed by the will of the said Damodardas Karsandas of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, 3rd Bhoiwadi, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort ..... Deceased.

PESTONJI NOWROJI MOWRAWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Nizam Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) GANGADAS NAGINDAS FADIA, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the Bombay Municipality, residing at Cavel Street, outside the Fort, the Surviving Executors appointed by and under the Will of the deceased. Damodardas Karsandas ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twelfth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 12th day of November, 1924.
Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW AND PAPA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
22186

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of DINSHAW FRAMJI COMMISSARIAT, a widower, otherwise known as Dinshaw Framji, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at 298, Bhoiwad Cross Road, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

PERIN DINSHAW COMMISSARIAT, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at 298, Bhoiwad Cross Road, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Sole Executor named in the Will ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 28th day of November in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd., P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL,

28th November, 1924.
Messrs. MIRZA AND MIRZA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
22192

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December, 1924, at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of Messrs. H. A. Levy and Co., of Lahore, and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

1 case 6 pieces all wool coating, 51 in., 55 in. by 24 to 29 yards pieces.

By order of the Banks and parties concerned:—

2 Cases Fancy goods consisting of Rolled gold jewellery, travelling sets, Library sets, saving stocks, mirrors, cigar cases, silver pendants, etc.

1 Case metal and glass inkstands.

5 Cases gent's, Ladies, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

3 Cases Glycerine soap, 1 case boot polish, 150 kegs English black paint, 11 dozen paint brushes, 40 dozen white wash brushes.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT 2ND KHATERALI LANE, NEAR THAKOREDWAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Gopikison Gangadhar and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 6th June, 1923, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 6th December, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 358 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Khotwadi Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 1222, Old Survey No. 368 and Cadastral Survey No. 2269, Bhuleshwar district, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 2992A and 4994 and Street No. 12-13-1 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Sadanand Bhaskerjee on or towards the East by the Oart of Paemananddas and or towards the West by the public road known as Khattualli Lane.

For the particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office, Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and Coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the office concerned.

4 Enamel bath tubs with fittings.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.

1 second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.

1 Arab horse quite in harness.

1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO RECOVER A DEPOSIT OF RS. 18,218-0-0 FROM BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Under Instructions from the Liquidator, of Bombay Floating Workshop Ltd. (in liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following:—

The right to recover a deposit of Rs. 18,218-0-0 from The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co Ltd. in respect of a certain cable laid at Frere Road.

For further particulars apply to the Liquidator at his office at Mercantile Bank Building Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED by a Contractor's Firm, Smart TYPISTS with knowledge of filing. Parsi or Gujrathi Hindu preferred. Apply Box No. 599 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 443

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST with good experience. Gujarati knowing. Apply Box No. 598, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R436

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SENIOR COMPOUNDERS. Apply in person to HEAD OFFICE, Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road.
A

WANTED—A MANAGER, experienced in Motor Service works, having knowledge in English, Hindi and Mahajani account perfectly; pay upto Rs. 100; after three months he will be appointed as permanent. Applicant should apply to the undersigned at once. DAUDBHAY, Manager N. B. M. Motor Service, Co., MAHESHWAR.
A R434

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent CARDER and SPINNER for a local Mill. Apply stating experience and terms to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 22187

AGENTS, BROKERS, AND CANVASSERS.—Wanted INFLUENTIAL AGENTS in all Cities and Towns of India to sell Shares, push on sale of Mahashakti (English) and Bharat Dharma (Hindi) as well as of Books published by Bharat Dharma Syndicate, Ltd. Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and liberal Commission. Apply to:—CHIEF OFFICER Bharat Dharma Syndicate, Ltd., Station Road, Benares.
A 28134

EARN MORE MONEY—You can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training BY CORRESPONDENCE Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make Soap -/1/6 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE P. M. Rawalpindi, India.
A W

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD. LAHORE.—Invite applications from gentlemen possessing first class Banking experience and very high general ability to serve as its CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER on a starting salary upto Rs. 2,000 p.m. rising to Rs. 2,500 p.m. by annual increment of Rs 100 p.m. The applications accompanied with testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 20th December, 1924. Chairman, Punjab National Bank, Limited, LAHORE.
A 22144

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—An Airy BUNGALOW with Compound, Garage, at Chaupatty. Apply to DHIRAJLAL GHELABHAI, behind Wilson College, Chaupatty.
C R439

GOOD OFFICE ROOMS, large and small, in Ismail Building, Opp. Flora Fountain Hornby Road. Rents moderate Apply BHAGWANDAS MASTER, 3rd Floor, Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road Ballard Estate.
C R425

TO LET—Well ventilated and with fine accommodation BLOCKS, ROOMS, and GODOWNS, open on Western side, in Gordhan Building, No. 2, behind Girgaum Police Court, Near West End Cinema, Charni Road, Apply GORDHANDAS, Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road.
C R 447

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Parsee gentlemen, at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson and Cruddas. Rent Rs. 80 and upwards. Apply on spot. Tel. No. 41417.
C R441

TO BE LET—BUNGLOWS at Andheri on Gondvali Road, five minutes' way from the Station. For particulars please see or write to L. G. DOSSA, 14, Hummum Street Fort.
C R 450

TO BE LET immediately excellent FLATS and a nice villa, with garages and servants' quarters, separate, in Bungalow No. 34, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. Fine situation, open to westerly sea-breaze, commanding beautiful sea-view, electric lights and other up-to-date conveniences. Rent moderate Write or see OWNER on the Premises.
C R 449

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters list price Rs. 450, offered for a month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features, at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters. All Makes. Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Only a few Yost Typewriters left. Brand New. Latest Model No. 20. Original price Rs. 485, Foolscap Size, 540, Brief, 580, Policy. Now sold at Rs. 225 nett. any size. Rs. 275 for 35 inch, Rs. 309 for 30 inch Carriage.

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 65, 8, 75, Empire 1	90
Underwood 5, 145, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8 ...	150
Yost 20, Rs. 85, 100, all new types	160
Oliver 3, 65, 9, 160, Rebuilt 5, 185, 9	215
Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 215, Brief 160 ...	275
Mahrati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible ...	200
Gujerati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible ...	200
Remington Portable with Case, New	234
Corona No. 3, Rs. 90, 100, 110, 125	135
Corona Portable, Improved Model, New ...	207

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
N W

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BEST HIMILIAN MUSK and other HIMALIAN STORES. Apply G.K. TREVEDI, Lower Chorsar Road, Almora.
T 444

MAHATMAJI BLUE-BLACK INKS—If only once helped, will drive away Stephens and other inks as they are best and cheapest. Help to-day. GIRDHARLAL VALLABHDAS, Sanghvisadan, Bombay 4.
T R446

WE RESHARPEN SAFETY RAZOR BLADES AND RAZORS, bright, and keen as new, Razors, As. 8; new Handles fitted Re. 1 ea., Blades, Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6, As. 2 ea.; "OGEE" automatic stropper for ordinary razors Rs. 8-8 Carborundum Stroppers, Rs. 5; Jordan's "Old Faithful" Razors, Rs. 7 each. All Post Free. Clippers sharpened. Toilet Re. 1-4; Horse, Rs. 2 each. MATHEWS & CO., Taj Building, Hornby Road.
T. R 398

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort,
below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

BONAFIDE SALE.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 2964 of 1924.

Bhaichand Chaganlal ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Virchand Chaganlal and ors. Defendants.

On the basis of Consent Decree passed on the 14th October, 1924, by order of Messrs. Unwalla Piroshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Commissioner appointed thereby and on account and risk of the above named parties, Messrs. VORA AND CO., Auctioneers, will THURSDAY, the 4th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, below Morvi Bank, the following very rich, brilliant diamonds, emeralds and ruby ornaments contg: necklaces, bracelets, rose rings, single diamond rings, toranhars, bangles and ravifuls, earrings, booty, buttons, nakhali, kudas, nush, nosering, tiepin, packets of loose diamonds, emeralds and rubies, etc.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

VORA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP AND MACHINERY ETC. AT MESSRS. GEO. GAHAGAN AND CO. ENGINEER'S STORE YARD NEAR BELLASSIS BRIDGE BYCULLA.

Messrs. Menesse and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 11th December, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. Geo Gahagan and Co. Storeyard Bellasis Bridge Byculla.

A quantity of Stores etc. consisting of old rail pieces cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap of sorts channel iron, old angle iron, pipes W. I. and cast iron, wood old, iron scrap tools machinery wooden patterns and miscellaneous other stores.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the materials will be weighed as soon as possible after the Auction is over, and will be in the stores yard, at the risk of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their sale custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 5 per cent. on the value of the materials will be charged by the Company as ground rents on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT at 6, 8, & 10 p. m.
RUTH ROLAND
IN
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
Episodes 13, 14 and 15.
MOLTEN MENACE
CANCELLED ORDERS
PROMISES FULFILLED
More thrilling moments in these episodes. Right triumphs in the end and at last Ruth finds the happiness she deserves.
PATHE GAZETTE.
ONE CYLINDER LOVE
(Mack Sennett Comedy)
(in 2 parts)
A picture that will keep you amused Fast and furious fun, Plenty of humour and excellent entertainment.
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, and As. 4.
(including Tax.)
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. AND 1 P.M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
COMING ! COMING !!
DECEMBER 6th
Stupendous film production of Robert. W. Chambert famous novel
THE
COMMON LAW
A Lavish and magnificent play with an all star caste including Corinne Griffith and Conway Tearle. Note the date
DECEMBER 6th
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.

MADELEINE
Presents
"The Siren of the Screen"
THEDA BARA
in
A William FOX Production
"MADAM DU BARRY"
A Historic Episode from the
FRENCH REVOLUTION
as described by
ALEXANDER DUMA.
A FOX Drama in 6 Reels
Together with
A Screaming TWO-Reel
HAROLD LLOYD
Comedy.
3 Shows Daily—6-30, 8-15 & 10
Popular Prices.
Bombay's New Palatial Picture House
CINÉ MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

IMPERIAL
presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
The most sensational photo-play
"NAVI SETHANI"
produced by
KOHINOOR FILM Co.,
Daily Four Shows at: 5, 7, 9 & 11 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS:—
On Saturday & Sunday at 3 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY THEATRE
GRANT ROAD
GRAND
MUSICAL
CONCERT
ON
THURSDAY, 11th and FRIDAY, 12th December, 1924 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
By
(1) Prof. MANJIKHAN
(2) Prof. BHORJIKHAN who are the Sons of the Famous Singer Alladiyakha
(3) Prof. GOVINDBUWA SHALIGRAM, (of the Phaltan State Durbar),
(4) Mrs. HIRABAI BARODKAR, (The Popular Songstress of the Gramophone Fame), when
(5) Prof. GUNDOPANT WALAWALKAR, the Talented Harmonium-Expert will exhibit his rare skill in playing on Harmonium.
N.B.—Lovers of Music should please note that the Musical Concert will not simply be Grand, but it will also be quite Unprecedented and of a Rare Type!
Rates of Tickets (Inclusive of Tax) for Both days jointly:—Rs. 16, 12, 8, 6, 4, 3, 2.
Booking is open at Madhavashram, near West-End Cinema.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 9-30 p. m.
ITALIAN OPERA CO.
"LA BOHEME"
Cinema at 6-30 p. m.
"Burn 'em up Barnes".
EMPIRE CINEMA
To-day at 6, 8 & 10 p. m.
JACKIE COOGAN
IN
"LONG LIVE THE KING".
EMPRESS CINEMA
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
WHILE NEW YORK SLEEPS
A Picture of Night Life in the Great Metropolis.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAIKAWAR OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
AT NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Play House
Corner—Grant Road,—Bombay.
1 VIDYA HARAN
WEDNESDAY, 3rd December 1924 at 8-30 P. M.
2 MUKANAYAK
SATURDAY 6th December 1924 at 8-30 P. M.
3 SWAYAMVAR
SUNDAY 7th December 1924 at 3 P. M.
Booking at the Theatre from 8-30 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to 3 P. M. (S. T.)
Manager.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
THIS WEEK—SECOND WEEK
CHANDAN MALYAGIRI.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A PICTURE OF PEP FOR YOU!
A breathless thrilling Panorama of Romance, Adventure and Action among the modern younger set.
A Universal Jewel
"THE RECKLESS AGE"
7 Reels—6972 feet—featuring
REGINALD DENNY
THEY SAID HE WAS A THIEF—AND HE WAS—OF HEARTS!
The Programme includes the International News:
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
See Reginald Denny at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

FLOODS IN U. P.

WORK BY RAMKRISHNA MISSION.

The Secretary, Ramkrishna Mission, writes:—

Our workers inspected several villages near Hrishikesh and found that the loss and sufferings in the Char islands were far greater than that in the villages on the banks of the Ganges. Chandpur, Bisheshpur, Ranibazar, Shahpur and Banswalla have suffered greatly. At Banswalla the sufferers who were mostly Mahomedans have left that place and have settled at Padartha, a neighbouring high land on the banks of the Ganges. Most of the houses in the Mahomedan quarter of Jumiran have been razed to the ground. At Bhatipur the villagers saved their lives by climbing on trees and remained without food for three days. Loss of human life has not yet been heard in these villages, but cattle have died in large number. Crops have been completely destroyed. We have given pecuniary help to 38 families for building 38 huts. Although the sufferers require much help from the public, yet their sense of self-respect forbids them to take any help. We have distributed 6 blankets to the sadhus. At Kankhal 66 families have been helped for erecting huts.

Near Brindavan, water rose 42 feet high from the bed of the river and the whole town was submerged for a few days. During that time, nearly all the houses collapsed and when water subsided it was found that heaps of sand were gathered all over the town. Most of the rooms of our Sevasrama have fallen to the ground. Prices of food-stuff have become very much high. We have started relief work and are giving medicine, diet and pecuniary help as far as practicable. At Bhagalpur, distribution of food grains has been curtailed in one area and our workers are giving monetary help to the poor people for building huts. The extreme necessity of these poor people is food, clothing and huts to live in. Help in the form of money, old and new cloths are thankfully received at the following addresses:—

(1) The President, Ramkrishna Mission, Belur, Howrah.

(2) The Secretary, Ramkrishna Mission, 1, Mukherji Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

A DELICATE ISSUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 26.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Praja-Mandal has been called by the office-bearers, on the 27th instant, "to consider the complaints received saying that the Vice-President of the Administrative Council caned the people who assembled near the central jail, some days back, to witness the executions that were to take place."

The people of Bhavnagar, brought up in a free atmosphere by the late Maharaja of blessed memory, are complete strangers to the use of power like that alleged in this case. The Praja-Mandal has a delicate proposition before it, since the source of the grievance lies in the Vice-President of the Council. We await the deliberations.

WATER-SCARCITY.

Though the winter has set in, the city has begun to feel the want of drinking-water. The Gaurishanker lake was only filled to one-half of its capacity during monsoon, and is not expected to provide water even up to the beginning of the summer season. The P. W. Department is trying to supplement the present supply by means of well-pumps and borings, and public and private pipes are open for only two or three hours in a day. The anxiety of procuring and providing drinking water throughout the year is being felt.

The Popular Assembly will have its annual sitting for this year on the 15th of December. A petition from the members, requesting the Council to bestow wider powers to the body, is being framed, and will be submitted on the day of the sitting.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

COMMISSIONER JIVANAND IN BOMBAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Commissioner Jivanand (Julius Horsking) of the Salvation Army has been holding some remarkable meetings among the depressed classes in this city during the past week, sometimes addressing 500 or more in one gathering. In some cases these were held in buildings ordinarily used by the S. A., in others, they were held among the chawls in the open air. Sometimes these latter would remind one of a Hindu open air theatre. The people had gaily decorated the place with brightly coloured paper flags for the occasion, and had provided a number of chairs to accommodate the European S. A. Officers. The addresses were either given in the vernacular or translated from English. The singing, while of the usual vigorous and lively style of the Army was also in the vernacular and the tunes were mostly Indian.

From the baby in arms to the oldest grey-beard, all seemed to thoroughly enjoy the proceedings. There was no high-flown language; no political propaganda; no making of invidious comparisons between religions, but the spirit of love and good will pervaded everything that was said and done.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen are elected as members of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay.

1. Maulvi Qutbuddin Ahmed, President, Karnatak Provincial Khilafat Committee, Belgaum.

2. Maulvi Mohd. Nizamuddin, Editor, 'Nazim-Deccan' Belgaum.

3. Mr. Abdul Qadir Kalaigar Nizami, Hon. Secretary, Karnatak Prov. Khilafat Com. Belgaum.

4. M. A. Khatib; B. A. LL. B. Vakil Belgaum.

5. Mr. Mohd. Jamaluddin, Secretary, Khilafat Com. Mangalore.

6. M. Mohiuddin saheb Hansi, Secretary Khilafat Com. Hubli.

7. Mr. Diwan Saheb Janvekar, Bijapur.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 2.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 620
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 680
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 670

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 106½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 222½

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 287½

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.63—15/16
London—Paris Frcs. 85.20
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.40
London—Rome Liras 107.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.
Exchange market closed steady with sellers for ready T T on London at 1s. 6—1/-134.

London, Dec. 1.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/32 steady.
Bar Gold £4. 9. 11 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 33 3/8 quiet.

London, Dec. 1.

Rentes 3 per cent 50 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 3/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Business was small—closed quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 2.

Bank Telegraphic	**1/6 1/2**
Bank Demand	**1/6 1/16**
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	**1/6 11/32**
Fcs Demand	**621**
American Dollars	**287 1/2**
Hongkong Dollars	**161**
Shanghai	**222 1/2**
Japan	**110 3/4**
Singapore	**157 1/2**

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS—READY & FORWARD.

Bank's selling T T Ready 1/6 1/32
,, buying T T Ready 3/32
,, selling T T Jan. 3/32
,, buying T T Jan. 5/32
,, selling T T Febry. 1/32
,, buying T T Febry. 3/32
,, selling T T Mar. 31/32
,, buying T T Mar. 1/6 1/16
,, selling T T Apl. 29/32
,, buying T T Apl. 1/6
,, selling T T May 27/32
,, buying T T May 15/16

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17.28
Christiania	31.28
Amsterdam	11.50
Switzerland	24.03
Prague	154.25

London, Dec. 1.

The Bombay mails of the 15th ultv. have been delivered here to-day.

London, Dec. 1.

Exchange on London in Paris 85.45
Exchange on London in Italy 106.67

New York Dec. 1.

Demand Bills 4.63.75

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 1.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 5/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4

Bombay, Decr. 2.

London Discounts.—
Three Months 3—15/16 p.c.
Six Months 4—5/16 p.c.
Bank of England rate 4 p.c.
Money.
Call 2 p.c. Nominal.
One month 2 p.c.
Three months 4 p.c.
Six months 5 to 5½ p.c.
Tone of Money Market.—
Short money easy. Long money steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 p.c.

STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 1.

Dooars Tea has declared interim dividend of 12 1/2 per cent. Early in the new year directors propose to capitalise 546,000 sterling of general reserve fund. This is to allow free distribution of one new share for each five ordinary shares held. Stag Room Rubber and Tea has declared interim dividend of 7 1/2 per cent.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Decr. 2.

3½ p.c. Government Paper Rs. 65/10
4 p.c. Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8
5 p.c. War Loan due 1929—47 Rs. 93/6
5 p.c. Loan due 1933 Rs. 97
5 p.c Loan due 1945—55 Rs. 97/8
3½ p.c. Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ p.c. Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/6
6 p.c. Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/10
6 p.c. Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/2
6 p.c. Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4
6½ p.c. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/10
4 per cent:—
Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8
6 per cent:—
Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99.
6 per cent:—
Municipal due 1929—49 Rs. 95.

SHARES.

Market remains flat with small business. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1410, India 73/8, Central Bank 22/12 and Eastern Bank 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 417/8, Bombay Cotton 535, Bombay Dyeing 870, Bradbury 500, Century 418/12, Central India 521/4, Colaba Land 152/8, Coorla 160, Crescent 230, Currim 425; David 500; Dawn 625; Edw. Sassoon 185; Elphinstone 35; Fazulbhoy 862/8; Finlay 765; F. Petit 1050; Globe 60; Gokak 101/4; Ind Bleaching 225; Ind. Malwa 410; Jamshed Mfg. 120; Kastoorchand 150; Khatao 187/8, Kohinoor 1185, Luxmi Cotton 4650; Madhowji 366/4, Mathuradas 230, M. Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 125; Morarji 2525n; New Great 401/4, New City 295; Pahani 350; Pearls 550; Phoenix 555; Simplex 247/8, Swan 1025; Swadeshi 605, Tata Mill 180 and Vishnu Cotton 1650.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 186/4, Bombay Burma 313/12, B. Burma N.I. 70, Bt.—Burma Pet. 5/8, Bombay Tramway 86/14, Bombay Steam 62/8, Bundi Cement 8/14; Katni Ord. 60, Katni Defd. 150; New India Insur. 12/4, Tata Iron Ord. 11/2, Tata Iron Defd. 36/14; Tata Hydro 711/4, and Scindia Steam 7/2.

London, Dec. 1.

Hongkong Bank £138.
Chartered Bank £20 3/4
National Bank £47
P. and O. Bank £10 3/4
Eastern Bank £8

STOCKS., ETC.

London, Dec. 1.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £80 3/8 plus 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 3/8 no change
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 3/8 not change.
Conversion Loan £79 7/16 plus 3/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £103 1/4 plus 1/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent £116 no change.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £58 3/8 plus 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 nominal no change
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 1/4 no change.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 3/8 plus 1/8

BULLION.

Bombay, Decr. 2.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/8
,, forward Rs. 14/5
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22/5/6
Bar gold forward, Rs. 22/5/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22/6/—
Bar silver ready, Rs. 75/7
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 75/7
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 75/3

London, Decr. 2.

Bar gold ready s. 89—11
Silver ready, d. 33—6
Silver forward, d. 33—8

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. India bought. China was seller at higher rate. Market closed dull with steady undertone.

GOLD.

Bombay, December 2.

Ready:—22—6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	22-7-6	22-5-9		22-5-9
Posh	22-8-3	22-6-6		22-6-6

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0-3-0
Posh 0-8-0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, December 2.

Ready:—75-8-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	75-11-0	75-7-9		75-7-9
Posh	75-8-0	75-3-0		75-3-0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0-12-0
Posh 1-8-0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Decr. 2

A further sharp fall of 55 to 65 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on local traders selling and on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 21 to 30 points down. The decline was due to long liquidation and hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 1st instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

"Technical re-adjustment. Market likely to go lower before re-adjustment is completed."

In sympathy with a further sharp decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 460 i.e. Rs. 6½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Bazar Operators were moderate buyers and the prices advanced to Rs. 461½, but again receded to Rs. 460 on selling by Commission Houses and Shroffs. Around this level Exporters bought lifting the values to Rs. 463 and the market closed at Rs. 462½. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 162½ and going down by a rupee declined to Rs. 461 on selling by Commission Houses and closed steady at Rs. 436 at 6—30 u.m.

Fine Oomra Decr/Jan. opened at Rs. 441½ and going down to Rs. 440 improved to Rs. 443 on buying by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 442½. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 436 and declining to Rs. 434 steadily advanced to Rs. 438 on general buying and closed at the same rate. F.G. Bengal Decr/Jan. and March were nominally quoted Rs. 393.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was moderate.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, December 2.

Fully Good Broach	**April/May**	**463**
Fully Good Bengal	**Dec./Jan.**	**393**
,,	**March**	**393**
Fine Oomra	**Dec./Jan.**	**443 1/2**
,,	**March**	**438**

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 2

Description.	Fine.	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	470	455
M. G. Oomra No. 4	49)	475

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, December 2.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	463
,, ,, Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	..	393
F. G. Bengal	March	..	393
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan.	..	443
,, ,, ..	March	..	438

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

2nd December, 1924.

New York Market 1st December 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.28	Dec.			22.63	—65
23.39	Jan.	23.30—09	23.13—26	22.76	—63
23.76	Mar.		23.52—24	23.17	—59
24.10	May			23.50	—60
24.10	Jul.			23.55	—55
23.10	Oct.			22.52	—58

Telegraphic market advices:—Only demand is from Trade on limits down. Local traders selling. Long liquidation.

January highest 23.30 at the opening, lowest 22.76 at the close, range .54 points.

Liverpool Market 1st December 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.21	Jan.	13.00—21	13.00—21	12.91	—30
13.26	Mar.	13.08—18	13.05—21	12.97	—29
13.29	May			13.01	—28
13.22	Jul.			12.95	—27
12.74	Oct.			12.53	—21
	Egyptian				
23.40	Jan.			23.47	+07

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 100,000.

(2) Hedge selling and long liquidation. Some trade fixing call sales.

American cross rate on Saturday 4.62 3/8; on Monday 4.64.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 1.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp. 100 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on East Indian 50 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot —Universal Standard 13.22 Fair demand.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 2600
New York 11. a.m.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

March	23.40
May	23.80
July	23.83
New York Noon Call	
March	23.46
May	23.79
July	23.82
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
January	23.20
May	23.55

INDIAN COTTON.—SPOTS.

Liverpool, Dec. 1.

SCINDE.

Good	11.45
Fully Good	11.85
Fine	12.25
BENGAL.—	
Good	11.55
Fully Good	11.95
Fine	12.35
OMRA.—	
Good	11.60
Fully Good	12.10
Fine	12.60
BROACH.—	
Good	11.85
Fully Good	12.25
Fine	12.65

Monthly figures of exports of cotton from America to:—
Great Britain 403,000 Bales.
Continent 479,000 Bales.
Japan 130,000 Bales.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 1.

FUTURE/DELIVERY PRICES:—

January	13.04	—.17
March	13.08	—.18
May	13.11.	—.18
July	13.04	—.18
October	12.60	—.14

Egyptians:—January 23.65 March 22.45 May 21.70.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 1.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

December	12.86	—.21
January	12.91	—.30
February	12.92	—.31
March	12.97	—.29
April	12.97	—.28
May	13.01	—.28
June	12.97	—.28
July	12.95	—.27
August	12.81	—.14
September	12.71	—.23
October	12.53	—.21
November	12.43	—.21
December	12.38	—.21

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 1.

December	24.47 plus	.97
January	23.47 ,,	.97
February	22.92 ,,	.12
March	22.32 ,,	.12
April	21.92 ,,	.07
May	21.32 ,,	.07
June	21.20 ,,	.10
July	20.85 ,,	.10
August	20.65 ,,	.10
September	20.40 ,,	.10
October	19.85 ,,	.10
November	19.00 ,,	.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 1.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	105000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	64000
Day's Exports to Continent	120000

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

January	22.76	—.63
March	23.17	—.59
May	23.50	—.60
July	23.55	—.55
Spot Cotton at New York	23.15	—.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.00	—.60

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

March	23.07 —.56
May	23.29
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	23.
Silver Foreign mined	69 1/4.

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Dec. 1.

Futures at New York:—

January	22.76	—.63
March	23.17	—.59
May	23.50	—.60
July	23.55	—.55

Liverpool, Dec. 1.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

January	12.91	—.31
March	12.97	—.29
May	13.01	—.28
July	12.95	—.27

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 1.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Jan/Feb sellers 63.
Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs Jan/Feb sellers 63/9.
Tone:—Steadier. Little doing.
Australian Jan/Feb sellers 64/9.
Choice White Karachi Dec/Jan sellers 62/9.
Soft Red Karachi nominal.
Tone:—Steadier. Little doing.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, December 2.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	7 13 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	52 8 0	7 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	54 0 0	8 3 0
Rapseed Brown Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 2 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 2 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 5 0	13 13 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 1 0	13 9 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	14 0 0	15 10 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	13 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	17 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Black	16 0 0	13 10 0
Poppyseed, White	0 0 0	14 4 0
Mowraseed	9 0 0	9 8 0
Castorseed	0 0 0	15 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	0 0 0	5 13 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	7 6 3	
Linseed, May	13 9 9	
Groundnuts J/F	69 8 0	
Cotton Seed Dec.-Jan.	5 11 5	
Dec.-Jan.	15 10 0	
Teelseed, Gajar	85 16 0	
Cotton Seed M-M	5 9 0	
Cotton Seed M.M.	13 10 0	

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 1.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec/Jan sellers £23 7/8.
Linseed Tone:—Market closed quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
December value 44/9.
Jan/April buyers 44/6.

London, Dec. 1.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was rather easier and closed rather steady paid for Dec/Jan at £21 5/8 and paid for Feb/Mar shipment £21 9/16.
Cottonseed Bombay Nov/Dec sellers £10 3/4.
Castorseed Bombay was inactive and lower and closed sellers for Dec/Jan. shipment at £27 3/4.

RAPESEED.

London, Dec. 1.

Ferozepore Real Bold Nov/Dec sellers £23.
Toria Nov/Dec sellers £23 3/8.
Brown Cawnpore Nov/Dec sellers £22 5/8.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec 1.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Dec sellers 21/9.
Jan/Mar sellers 21/9.
Jun/Jul sellers 18/9.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan/Mar. sellers 21/11
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan/Mar. sellers 21/11.
Tone: Steady. Not active.

METALS.

London, Dec. 1.

English best Selected Copper £68.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £64 1/4.
Copper Braziers £85.
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter 28 5/8 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £17 5/8.
Tin Block £262 1/4.

BRASS.

Bombay, December 2.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	60	0	0
Do.	1	60	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	60	0	0
Do.	2	60	0	0

COPPER

Bombay, December 2.

	Per md.	Rs.	a	p
Copper, German	3/4	64	12	0
Copper	1	64	12	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Kial		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4		57	8	0
,, to 1		58	0	0
,, ,, 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58	0	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		65	0	0

RUBBER.

London, Dec. 1.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan/Feb 17 3/4.
Tone:—Firmer.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Dec. 18.
Tone:—Steady, moderate business.

BARLEY.

London, Dec. 1

Karachi Barley Dec/Jan. sellers 41/3.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 2.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14	1/2	0	15	0
Kilachand	No. 20	1/2	1	0	0
Currimbhai	No. 42	1/2	0	14	
Elphinstone	No. 12	1/2	0	14	3
David	No. 10	1/2	0	13	6
Shapurji	No. 10	1/2	0	13	6
Trikamdas	No. 10	1/2	0	13	6
Sattara	No. 10	1/4	0	13	6
Shapurji	No. 6	1/2	0	12	0
Light-house	No. 6	1/2	0	11	9
Japan	No. 40—1		1	8	0
,,	No. 42—2		1	9	6
,,	No. 30		1	1	9
,,	No. 32		1	5	9

RECEIPTS

Bombay, Dec. 2.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 1st December, 1924.

Cotton	8514	Bales
Wheat	14493	Cwts
Linseed	7934	,,
Rapeseed etc.	1400	,,
Gingellyseed	4996	,,
Poppyseed	447	,,
Groundnuts	3014	,,
Castor seed	1171	,,
Rice	7134	,,
Myrabollams	1440	,,
Cottonseed	14058	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	,,
Gram	4078	,,
Juwar	525	,,
Masur	314	,,
Barley	123	,,
Bajri	3325	,,
Coal	809	Tons

MILL STORES

BOMBAY, Dec. 2.

Quotations are:—	Rs.	A.	P.
Healds-Cotton	1/8/0		
Healds-Elastic	22/0/0		
Reeds	0/3/1		
Roller Cloth 16 oz.	8/8/0		
Roller Cloth 18 oz.	9/4/0		
Bandings-rim-scroll	1/7/0		
Bandings-tubular	2/4/0		
Bandings-spindle	1/10/0		
Bobbins-Slubbing	22/8/0		
Bobbins-Rovings	22/8/0		
Bobbins-Ring twist 5" Ext.	8/0/0		
Bobbins-conical 5" Varnished	7/8/0		
Bobbins-weft 5 3/8"	5/8/0		
Rope Lambeth	2/0/0		

ANAVILS IN CONFERENCE.

CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAVASARI, Decr. 1.

To-day's proceedings of the Anavil Conference were enlivened by a small group of 20 people, prominent among whom was Mr. Keshavram Rudarji of Kharsad, leaving the meeting in a huff as a protest against the President's ruling fixing a speaker's time-limit. After a few minutes' confusion the Anavil Samaj Jubilee Scheme proposed by Mr. Davalji Desai was accepted by the whole house, only two members dissenting. The speaker explaining the scheme laid down as its ideal starting of primary schools for boys and girls in every village culminating in an Anavil College at Surat.

The constitution of the Anavil Conference was then adopted.

Mr. Maganlal Vidyarthi pleaded for securing statistics of people favouring abolition of certain deep-rooted evil practices.

Eloquent tributes were paid to Dr. Naik for ably conducting the Conference, among others by Mr. H.P. Desai.

An 'At Home' given by Mr. Khandubhai Warolia closed the proceedings of the Conference.

The Anavil Mandal's annual meeting comes off to-morrow.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, December, 2.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	417-8	417-8	
Bombay Cotton	535	535	
Bombay Dyeing	877-8-73-12	75-870	
Century	416 4-13-12	15 418-12	
Nagpur ex-divi.	521-4-22-8	520	
Colaba	151-4-53-12	152-8	
Crescent	227-8-28-12	230	
Indore	410	410	
Kohinoor	1185	1185	
New Great	402-8-400	401-4	
Pearl	551-4-50	550	
Phoenix	560	555	
Bharucha	103-12	102-12	
Simplex	248-12-47-8	247-8	
Swan	1025	1025	
Swadesh ex-divi.	345-7-8	10-605	
Pahni	352-8	350	
Vasai	868-12-63-12	65-862-8	
Mathuradas	230	230	
Tata Mill	180	180	
Globe	60	60	
Mysore	116-4	116-4	
Madhavji	366 4-65	63-12-366-4	
Finlay ex-divi.	765	765	
Gokak ex-divi.	101-4	101-4	
Edward Sassoon	185	185	
Meyer Sassoon	125	125	
Alcock	186-4	186-4	
Bombay Burma Old	316-4	313-12	
Bombay Elec. Tram	86-14	86-14	
Bombay Steamer Ordy	62-8	62-8	
Bundi Cement	8-14	8-14	
Central P. Mining	28	26	
Indian Cement	35	35	
Tata Steel Ordy.	10-12-11	11-2	
Tata Steel Defd.	35-10-36-4	36-14	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

3rd day of Europeans vs Hindus match, the Esplanade 10-30 to 1 and 2 to 5-15.
H. E. Viceroy grants interviews at 10-30 a.m. (2) Lunch at Yacht Club 1-15 p.m. (3) ceremony of laying foundation stone of the Research Laboratory at Matunga 4-15 p.m. (4) Reception, 9-45 p.m.
Imperial Standing Committee, 1-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 4.

1st day of match between Parsis and Muslims the Esplanade 10-30 to 1, 2 to 5-15.
Opening of the Gateway of India 5 p.m. by the Viceroy.
Viceroy departs for Simla 10-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
2nd day of match between Parsis and Muslims, the Esplanade, 10-30 to 1, 2 to 5-15.
P. S. "China," with English Mails, due at 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 6.

Art Society of India's At Home to Capt. Solomon 5 p.m.
Last day of match between Parsis and Muslims, the Esplanade, 10-30 to 1, 2 to 5-15 p.m.
S. S. "Kaiser-I-Hind," with English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Dec. 7.

Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Council of Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, 10 a.m. Gloria Church, Byculla.

DAILY

Pathe Cinema.—In Royal Opera House. "Ruth of the Range" Episodes—13, 14 and 15. One Cylinder Love (Mack Sennett Comedy.)

AT-HOME TO CAPT. SOLOMON

The Art Society of India are "At-Home" to Captain Gladstone Solomon on Saturday (the 6th inst.) at 5 a.m. (S. T.)

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A Conversational Meeting of the members of the Muslim Students' Union will be held to-day, (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

B. P. SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

The next Session of the Presidency Conference of Secondary Teachers and Head-masters will be held at Surat in March 1925.

CITY'S HEALTH

The number of total mortality in the city from 6 a.m. of 30th November to 6 a.m. of 1st December is 98. The mortality this day last year was 98.

MALABAR MUSLIM FLOOD RELIEF FUND

The receipts of Rs. 70 from Jenab K. P. Keeshyrayankaka in Bassein as his donation to the Malabar Muslim Flood Relief Fund has been asknowledged by the Secretary of the M. M. F. R. Fund.

A FANCY FAIR

A Fancy Fair is being held near the Dabul Church, Girgaum, in aid of the new building of the Parish School.

The Fair has been drawing large crowds since its opening day, and to-day (Wednesday), being the last day, and also the feast of St. Francis Xavier, it will be open from 4 a.m. to 12 noon and from 4 p.m. to midnight.

LECTURE ON "BANKING"

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Banking Association sir Purushotamdas Thakordas has kindly consented to deliver a public lecture on "The present-day needs of Indian Banking," at the College premises on Friday, (5th inst.) at 6 p.m. Mr. A. G. Gray of the Bank of India will preside.

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 30th instruction class of the Esean Community of Bombay will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at Revelin Street, Hornby Road, Saturday (the 6th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The discourse on "The invisible universe and its relation to man." (Part 3) will be continued. Admission is by cards from Mr. L. B. Nayak, 341, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

THE "ARYA MITRA."

"On the accasion of the birth centenery of Rishi Dayanand Saraswati which will be celebrated at Mutira in February 1925, a special number of the "Arya Mittra" will be brought out containing about 250 pages and 50 illustrations coloured and plain. The number is expected to contain expressions of views on Arya Samaj its founder and other allied topics by leading and eminent personages of the country."

ELOCUTION COMPETETION

Under the auspices of the Indian Elocution Students' Past Students' Union an Elocution competition will be held in the next week. "Samajik Bandhane" or Educational Ideals are the subjects for competition. Past Students' willing to compete should see the Secretary on or before Thursday the 4th inst. at 14 Goregaonkar Bldg. Dadar.

B. B. AND C. I. RY.

The 7th meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee was held on Thursday, 27th November 1924, when the following subjects were discussed:—

(1.) Rates charged to stall-keepers, venders on Station platforms, and Refreshment Room contractors.

(2.) Proposal for making improvements in the present arrangements for providing refreshments for Hindu passengers.

(3.) Revised Risk Note forms and the operation of the revised Rules.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the newly elected members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Bldg, Hornby Road, Fort.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The election of Delegates to Indian National Congress at Belgaum which was postponed as previously notified, will take place on Sunday the 7th inst. in the Committee's Office between 2 and 8 p.m. (S. T.)

F. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The annual general meeing of the above Committee will be held on Sunday (the 7th inst.) at the abtve Committee's Office Ghawalla Building, Parel at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) when the new Office Bearers for the new year will be elected.

The election of the delegates for the 39th Session of the Indian National Congress at Belgaum will also take place the same day. For the convenience of the voters votes would also be polled at the Taluka Congress Committee's Office Matunga (G. I. P. Ry) for the election of the delegates between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

NICOLAI LENIN

The under signed members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have sent the following resolution as desired by the B. P. C. C. Reminder and A. I. C. C. letter No. 1801/82 Circhlar No. 9 of the 13th instant, for the adoption by the 39th. Session of the Indian National Congress at Belgaum. "That this session of the Indian National Congress express their deep sense of sorrow at the sad demise of the redeemer of the oppressed and down-trodden, Nicolai Lenin and keep on record the valuable services rendered by him for the uplift of the working class-population of the world at large and Russia in particular".

Proposed by: (Sd) Bhagwati Prasad Nigam, alias A. Lenin. Seconded by (Sd) C. h Narayan Swami.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Voting papers for the Election of members to the All-India Congress Committee were posted on Saturday (the 29th ulto.) to the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the members are hereby requested to return the Voting papers duly filled in, to the Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at Krishna Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort on or before Saturday (the 6th inst.) upto 5 p.m. (S.T.)

Attention of the members is drawn to the Lucknow Hindu-Muslim Compact to elect 2 Mahomedans out of seven seats.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday the 6th December 1924 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort.

2ND ALL-INDIA VOLUTEER CONFERENCE

There will be general meeting of all the Sahayak on Sunday (the 7th inst.) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort, to elect 11 Delegates to the Annual Conference of the Hindustani Seva Dal (2nd All-India Volunteer Conference) 1924 to be held at Belgaum in the ensuing Congress Week. All the Volunteers are requested to be present without fail.

PURITY ACTIVITY AMONG LABOURERS

Members of the Central Labour Board, went out on their third round on Sunday last playing and a large board in front of the party setting out some useful instructions for the people. An interesting feature of this week's round was that people present asked questions on different points of trades interest of which replies were given to their satisfaction. Hand-bills in Marathi and other useful literature were distributed among the people present on the way. The fourth round will be taken next Sunday.

B. C. W. O. MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL.

In order to encourage manual labour and provide a trade in hand to poor boys the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation has opened a Motor Training School at Gloria Church premises, Byculla. The rate charge Rs. 35 for full course, are just meant to cover running expenses. Candidates will be taught to drive cars and to do up minor defects and adjustments under the supervision of an expert mechanic. Those that desire to take advantage of the School should apply to the Hon Secreary B. C. W. O. Motor Training School, Gloria Church, or to the Hon Gen. Secretary B. C. W. O. 20 B Charni Road, Girgaum.

A PROMISING INDIAN BANKER.

Soon after his graduation in 1919 in the Btmbay University Mr. Dattatrya Pandurang Naik, B. A. (Bombay), A. M. (Colombia), F.R.E.S. M.A.B.I., etc. left India by S. S "Lovalty" for the study of banking and took his degree of "Master of Arts" in the Columbia University in 1921 He has gained experience in banking on the Continent, and possesses several certificates from American Professors for his proficiency in the subject. For a year and a half, he had the special privilege of working in several Departments in a well-known Bank in American. Mr. Naik returned to India by S. S. "Califonia"

TO-DAY'S RADIO

The following programma will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-40 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) Wave length 357 metres, call sign 2 F. W.

1. Song—Rag Multani.
2. Clarionet Solo—Rag Chayanat.
3. Song—Rag Jaunpuri.
4. Song—Rag ka.
5. Clarionet Solo—Rag Jungle.
6. Song—Rag Karnatak.
7. Song—Rag Kamod.
8. Clarionet Solo—Behag.
9. Song—Rag Durga.
10. Song—Rag Bhairavi.
11. Clarionet Solo—Rag Kirtan.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K's steamer "Celebes Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 30th ult. and is due here via Colombo on 12th inst. and "Borneo Maru" left Moji for Bombay on 29th ult. and is due to arrive here via regular ports of call on 26th inst."

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "China" with the Mails from London of 20th ultimo arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on the 30th ultimo and left there at 4 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 5th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Moldavia" with Mails from London of the 27th ultimo left Marseilles at 10 a.m. on the 29th ultimo.

RESERVATION OF AREAS AND ROADS

As will be seen from the advertisement columns the Commissioner of Police has issued another notice informing the public of the reservation of certain areas and roads for to-morrow (Thursday) as noted below:—

(1) From 11 a.m. until after Lady Reading has returned from the Cama and St. George's Hospitals:—

Waudby Road, (2) From 4 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. in connection with the opening ceremony of the Gateway of India by Lord Reading:—Apollo Bunder, Apollo Pier Road, Lansdowne Road, Nowroji Furdemji Road and Strand Road.

The notice also states the arrangements made about carriages of guests attending the Reception at Government House etc., to-day. (Wednesday.)

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.,

On Monday morning, the staff of the Remington Typewriter Co. (Bombay) Ltd., Local Office, gathered at the University Gardens to bid farewell to their Director, Mr. C. H. Partridge, who had been in charge of the Company's interests in Western India for the past ten years, and is ntw being transferred to Calcutta. Mr. G. Muspratt briefly eulogised the services Mr. Partridge rendered to the Company and on behalf of the staff expressed regret at his departure, at the same time congratulated him on his appointment at the Calcutta Office. The staff showed their appreciation of Mr. Partridge's services by presenting him with a gold wristlet watch, suitably inscribed, the watch being handed to him by Mr. Chinoy, the oldest servant of the Company at Bombay.

Mr. Partridge made a suitable reply.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per S. S. "Homayun" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore China and Japan per S. S. "Morikamaru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon tomorrow Thursday instead of to-day (Wednesday.)

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu Mombassa, Ibo Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beria and L. Marquis per S. S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 10th inst.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE MARATHI LITERARY SOCIETY

The first Annual Social Gathering of the Marathi Literary Society of Elphinstone College was held on Saturday the 29th ultimo, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav presiding. A variety programme consisting of "Mock Concert," pieces in English and Marathi, instrumental and vocal music, and funny skits catered to the audience was much appreciated. Professional music by Mr. Vinayakrao Patwardhan of the Gandharva Natak Mandali was one of the important item of the programme. In appreciation of his songs, Mr. Patwardhan was awarded a gold medal by the Literary Society. After light refreshments, the members of the Literary Society staged the remarkable play "Raj-Sanyas" of the late Mr. Gadkari.

PATHARE PRABHUS' CENSUS

The census schedule forms will be distributed to the members of the Pathare Prabhu Community on the 5th instant and they should be returned duly filled in on or before the 8th instant to the Enumerators appointed for the respective wards. Schedules may be handed over in sealed covers to the secretaries. Information appearing in the schedules will be dealt with as "Strictly confidential." Members of the Community residing in the suburbs and Mofussil are requested to obtain the schedule forms, if they have not already received them from the Hon. Joint Secretaries, the P. C. Census Committee, 7, Dhuswaidi Thakurdwar, Bombay.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 48th week of 1924, that is the week ending 29th ult. the total mortality 650 was 49 less than in the preceeding week; the death-rate registered was 27.26. The mortality for the 48th week of 1923 was 643 and death-rate 27.40 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 was 767 and death-rate 35.89.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 1 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 217 as against nil and 255 respectively in the preceeding week. Out of the total deaths, 148 were among infants under one year of age; 12 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death.
Small-pox caused 3 attacks and 2 deaths.
Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 507 and compares favourably with that for the 48th week of 1923 when the figure was 504 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923) viz. 444.

The total number of mortality from 6 a.m of 1st December to 6 a.m. of 2nd December 1924 is 86. The total mortality this day last year was 105.

MOTOR-CLEANER COMMITS SUICIDE

On Monday afternoon, one Mohmed Akbadia (30) a cleaner employed in Messrs. Wolsley Motors, Ltd., Sandhurst Bridge, was found lying on the ground under the roof of the building and died soon after. It appears Mohmed was ill for some time past and was on leave for a fortnight. On Monday afternoon he went to receive his pay, but seemed delirious and as he was acting in a strange fashion he was told to go home, but he refused to do so.) Subsequently a thud was heard and he was found lying on the ground from a height of about 80 feet with his skull and ribs fractured. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital but died on the way. At the inquest held by the coroner the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Ganu Genu (55) a labourer was found in the passage of his chawl in Bhendy Bazar on Sunday morning with his clothes on fire. An alarm was raised and his neighbours rushed to his assistance and put ont the fire. As he was extensively burnt over his body he was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Monday. It appeared that he went to the water closet with a naked kerosine oil lamp and while returning to his room, his clothes came in contact with the lamp and caught fire. As the inquest held by the coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH OF MR. NANALAL N KAVISHVAR.

Mr. Nanalal Sinhram Kavishvar died at the premature age of 37 years in his own native place at Amreli, on 27th ult. The deceased had travelled far and wide in several parts of Germany, America, Africa and Northern India with a view to study the modes and methods of Foreign countries, and was for a long time the editior of a monthly paper "Varna League" the only paper in the whole of India in Gujrathi Literature on the subjects of marriage Reforms and caste organisation of the Hindu Community.

LETTER-TELEGRAM SERVICE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 1.

Daily letter-telegram service at present applies to the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States of America. With effect from 1st December, 1924, it will be extended to the following places:—Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Straits Settlements, British North Borneo, South Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Rodrigues, Cocos, Aden, Perim, Ascension, St. Helena and British West Africa. Rates for daily letter-telegrams to places mentioned will be one-fourth of those for ordinary foreign private telegrams subject to a minimum of 20 words per telegram including the indication "Dlt" before the address. From the 15th December to noon on Monday 22nd December 1924, Xmas greeting telegrams will re-accepted as daily letter-telegrams subject to a minimum of 10 words instead of 20 words per telegrams with the indication "Xlt" instead of "Dlt" before the address. Further particulars may be had at local Telegraph Offices.

AN EDITOR APOLOGISES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Decr. 2.

Mr. S. V. Kalidas, editor, printer and publisher of a Tamil weekly paper called the "Deshopkari" who was charged under Section 124 (A), I.P.C. for publishing an article in his paper complaining of treatment of U. Ottama in jail tendered an apology, giving an undertaking that he would not commit such an offence in future and the case against him was withdrawn.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Dec. 2.

The weather has been dry except for a few falls of rain in Tenasserim and South Madras. Kodaikanal reports two inches Coimbatore one.

Forecast.—No large change.

VERDI'S "ERNANI."

ITALIAN OPERA'S SUCESS.

Signor Gonsalvez achieved a fresh triumph last night when the Italian Grand Opera Company presented Verdi's "Ernani."

The performance was well-attended, but we do hope that the public of Bombay will fully realise the opportunity they have of appreciating the classics of Italian Opera and gather in larger numbers to enjoy the treat of rich music rendered by the artists. To Indians the music with its multiplicity of instruments is a little difficult to follow, but for careful listeners who watch the range of notes and the richness of their blending, the performances give some idea of the masters of art.

"Ernani" is one of the well-known operas of Verdi. Though it lacks in the originality of plots and requires but normal rendering on the part of the artists, the display of music last night, especially by Signor Betti Lyda as Elvira, was delightful. The following were in the cast:—

Duca di Silva	... ...	B. Carmasai
Don Ricardo	... ...	A. Gilardi
Don Pedro	... ...	A. Alfieri
Elvira	Signorina	Betti Lyda
Ines	Signorina	F. Fabbri

Ernani, outlaw and the son of a Duke is chief of a robber-band and loves Donna Elvira, betrothed to Don Gomez. During the preparations for Elvira's marriage a cavalier enters her apartments and tries to persuade her to fly with him. Her cries for assistance bring Ernani upon the scene who recognizes the king in her assailant. Carlos, on his part, recognizes the outlaw whom he has formerly defrauded of his lands and titles, and a heated dispute arises in which Ernani hurls defiance at the monarch. Silva now interposes and the enraged outlaw offers to fight them both, but is restrained. Ernani returns to Don Gomez's home, disguised as a pilgrim, in order to frustrate the wedding plans of Silva with Elvira. He pretends that he is in danger, and Silva, not discovering his identity, grants him safe harbourage so long as he is under his roof. Later, Silva surprises him in an interview with Elvira and recognizes him, but the grandee's pledge of safety holds good and he postpones his personal vengeance till a later time. Silva will not even yield up the bandit to the King, who now appears before the castle walls. The monarch is only appeased by the surrender of Elvira as a hostage. When the royal troops are withdrawn, Silva releases Ernani but declares his life is forfeit to him. Both agree, however, to postpone their personal differences until they have rescued Elvira. The outlaw, on his part pledges himself to kill himself at any time that Silva shall sound his hunting horn. While Carlos is visiting the tomb of Charlemagne, he chances to overhear a conspiracy against him. Among the conspirators are Silva and Ernani. The royal guard appears and the King stops forth and orders the arrest and execution of all present. Ernani then declares that he is Don Juan of Aragon, a proscribed nobleman, magnanimity is touched shrdlutsol in man who has been urged on to this course by his wrongs. The King's magnanimity is touched, and, yielding to Elvira's supplications, he forgives the conspirators and also bestows the lady's hand upon Ernani. Ernani has been restored to his rank and ancestral estates. His cup of bliss is filled by his marriage to Elvira. The ceremony has just been completed, when the ominous sound of a bugle is heard. It is Silva, come to exact his pledge. The stern old grandee silently enters and hands a dagger to Ernani, who takes it without protest and stabs himself to the heart. The curtain falls.

The Orchestra last night maintained its great reputation under Signor Gonselvez. To-night they will stage Puccini's "La Boheme." It is a touching Opera and the part of Mimi is put in excellent hands.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

Calcutta, Dec 2.

A declining market in hessians accounted for a drop in share value and there was very little support from buyers. Towards the close rates showed some recovery. In coals there was hardly any change in rates and business was rather meagre. Teas attracted less business than the previous day and buyers were inclined to hold off. In miscellaneous nothing of any importance was recorded in this section. Government securities were unaltered. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—2½ per cent Government paper 55/12, 4 per cent conversion loan 1916-17 85 5 per cent bonds 1933 97/4, 5 percent war loan 1926-47 93/4, 5½per cent war bonds 1925 102/10, 6 percent bonds 1926 100/8, 6 per cent U.P. Bonds 1926-41 101/12.

Jutes:—Alexandra pref 106, Alliance 615, Auckland 246, Clive 41/8, Craig pref 105,, Delta 497/8, Fort William 346, Howrah 43/10, Kamarhatty 643/8, Lansdowne 327, Lawrence 663/8, National 287, Naihati 482/8, New Central 582, Northbrock 52/12, Nuddea 47/8, Presidency 8/10, Reliance 62, Union 550.

Coals:—Barboni 12/8, Bhalgore 9/4, Burrakur 29/12, Chatabar 9, Jainty Central 7, Jasnadih 1/8, Katras Jherriah 97, Lakurka 17/12, Minto 17, North West Coal 50/8, Pench Valley 22/8, Samla Ramnagar 8/6, Standard 53.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Aerating Gas 51, Indian Iron And Steel 23/8, Marshall and Co 3, Russa Engineering 10/8, Burma Corporation 10/4, Calcutta Tramways 15, Tavoy Tin 17.

Tea Companies:—Amlukie 215/8, Atal 24/12, Batelli 5/6, Chamong 19, Dautacherra 15, Doolahat 41/6, Dufflaghur 19/4, Durrang 69, Gohpur 11/14, Lohgur 56, Maulvie 16, Namburnadi 14/8, Naga Hill 23/8, New Terai 20/12, North Western Cachar 382 Sarngaon 22/8, Tengpani 15/14, Tezpore 14/8, Tukvar 45, Tunsong 23/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and one thirty-second to one sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one sixteenth pence.

CHRISTMAS WEEK CONFERENCES.

BOMBAY MUSLIM LEAGUE'S VENUE.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 2.

The annual session of the All-India Muslim League will be held in Bombay on the 30th and 31st December. The Hon Mr. Syed Raza Ali will preside. Delegates and visitors from any part of India wishing to attend the session may communicate with Mr. M. C. Chagla, Hon. Sec., High Court Library, Bombay. All arrangements will be made for the boarding and lodging of delegates and visitors on payment of a fixed charge per head which will be announced later.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The annual session of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference will be held in Bombay on the 27th, 28th, and 29th December. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah will preside. Delegates and visitors from any part of India wishing to attend the Conference may communicate with Mr. R. S. Dimtimkar, Anjuman-I-Islam, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. All arrangements will be made for the boarding and lodging of delegates and visitors on payment of a fixed charge which will be announced later.

NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

A Conference of the non-Brahmin parties in the Bombay, Madras and Central Provinces will be held at Belgaum on 27th and 28th December 1924 The proposal to hold such a Conference was first mooted at the Unity Conference.

KOHAT RIOTS.

IMPARTIAL INQUIRY URGED.

(Associated Press.)

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 2.

The Punjab Sanatan Dharma Conference has passed a resolution condemning the action of the Mahomedan raiders during the recent communal riots at Kohat and deploring the failure of the Kohat officials to protect the Hindus, who lost more than 50 lives and property worth several lakhs.

The Conference also deplored the action of the Frontier Government which, while offering no guarantee for future safety, were pressing the Kohat Hindus now at Rawalpindi to come to terms with the Mahomedans at Kohat.

Another resolution requested the Viceroy to appoint an impartial committee of Hindus, Mussalmans and Europeans to investigate the whole matter.

SHIROMANI AKALI DAL.

SECRETARY ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 1.

Sardar Thakar Singh Giani, Secretary, Shiromani Akali Dal has been arrested under Section 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

FIRE AT THE BANDRA STATION.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO TWO TRAINS

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Dec. 2.

Last night a big fire occurred at the Bandra Station, resulting in almost the total destruction of two trains all that is left being the iron framework on wheels under a heap of debris.

Some time ago it was the practice to start early in the morning a couple of trains at Bandra which were made to roost overnight for "convenience sake on a siding beneath the Station eaves but off the main line. One night a fire having broken out in one of these trains immense damage was caused to the vehicles and also much damage to the roofing and it was owing to timely assistance that the railway Station was rescued from a disastrous conflagration. Owing to this occurrence it was decided to keep the trains at night on a siding safely away from the Station and in an isolated and open place. Notwithstanding such precaution last night a fire occurred, and the great damage done could not be averted in spite of all the best efforts of the Bombay Fire Brigade. First of all there was the greatest possible difficulty for the fire engines to come within effective distance of the fire zone, then there was the water trouble. It is not yet known whether the fire was accidental or due to wilful incendiarism.

RAILWAY CARRIAGES ON FIRE.

A fire broke out on Monday, at about 10 p. m. at Bandra Station resulting in the complete destruction of five bogie carriages lying in the siding. As soon as smoke was seen issuing from one of the carriages, the railway staff employed at the Bandra Station tried to extinguish the fire but without success. The Bombay Fire Brigade was communicated with and a fire engine from Chinchpokli under Mr. Loveday promptly arrived on the scene and put out the fire in about an hour. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 76 600. The cause of fire is not known.

FIRE IN CHAKLA STREET.

At about 11-30 p. m. on Monday a serious fire broke out in a two-storeyed building situated at Chakla Street near the Crawford Market resulting in damage to the extent of Rs. 25,500. The building had a number of shops and godowns containing Crockery and glassware. The fire first seems to have originated in the shop of one Heptulla Hussain on the first floor and spread to other floors. A pedestrian seeing the smoke issuing from the godown raised an alarm and in a few minutes a fire engine under Mr. Honey from Babula Tank arrived on the scene which was followed by other fire engines from the Fort, Mandvi and Byculeshwar. The building was enveloped by this time with flames and smoke, and it is were not due to the energetic action of the staff of the fire Brigade the whole building would have been destroyed. After about an hour's strenuous efforts, however the fire was brought under control though the hose was kept playing on the fire till early hours of Tuesday morning. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 25,500 while the building has suffered to the extent of Rs. 4,000. The building and its contents were insured. The cause of fire is not known. The building belonged to Mr. Haji Ahmed Haji Kasam.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

STARTS FOR PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 2.

Mr. Gandhi left to-day for the Punjab.

OPIUM SALE.

NO DEMAND.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

At the opium sale to-day 250 chests of Benares opium were offered for sale; but only fifteen chests were sold as there were no buyers for the rest. Total sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 68,225. The highest price per chest being Rs. 4550, the lowest 4545 and the average 4548—5—4.

INTERESTING CIVIL SUIT.

AN INDIAN POTENTATE ENTANGLED

LONDON, Dec. 1.

There was a sequel to-day to the case heard in the King's Bench last week in which a man named Robinson sued the Midland Bank for 125 thousand sterling, claiming that the money had been received by the defendants to his use or in alternative as damages for alleged negligence. In this case the jury had to answer a number of questions put by the judge and as a result Justice Darling said he would hear the legal arguments based on various findings this week. In course of hearing allegations of blackmail were made in reference to the conduct of Robinson's wife with a person who was throughout described as Mr A. and who was said to be an Indian potentate. After conclusion of the hearing before the jury a man named Hobbs who gave evidence in the case was arrested at Gravesend and charged at Bow Street under the Larceny Act with receiving on 27th December 1919 a banker's cheque for the payment of 150 thousand sterling which cheque was stolen from abroad. The Aide-de-Camp of Mr. A. who had also been mentioned in the evidence was to-day arrested in Paris, where two Scotland Yard detectives had proceeded. They brought the aide-de-camp from the office of the British tourist Agency in Champs Elysees where he was employed to police headquarters where he was detained most of the afternoon pending the French acceptance of the warrant. It was announced in the evening that agreement had been reached as regards the arrest between the British Embassy detective bureau and the Ministry of Interior. The charge in warrant is receiving a cheque for 150 thousand sterling stolen abroad. The man arrested was described as a Captain aged 42 and he was accompanied to the police headquarters by a Colonel whose name was not disclosed. The arrested man will be handed over to the British authorities to-morrow. It is stated that an official of the Home Office may possibly go the East to interview Mr. A. or members of his suite.—Reuter.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

AMERICAN PROPOSALS REFERRED TO FIRST COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Geneva.—On resumption of the session at the Opium Conference Sir Malcolm Delavigne contended that it was only possible to enlarge the scope of the Conference by mutual consent. Acceptance of the American proposals would mean not only prohibition of export of opium, but its internal prohibition. This would affect India, Persia and other countries. His impression of the proceedings of the Advisory Committee was that domestic use of opium and coca-leaves in the producing countries was not to be raised at the Conference. Britain took the view trat the matter was outside the scope of the Conference. He declared unless an agreement was reached between the manufacturing and producing countries they would in effect have failed. The delegates of Japan, Poland, China and Cuba favoured discussion on the American proposals. The Conference finally decided by 26 votes to 1, with nine abstentions, to refer the American proposals to the First Committee for examination and report. Canada and Ireland voted with the majority while Britain, Australia, France, Greece, Portugal, Yugo-Slavia, Turkey, Netherlands and Bolivia abstained from voting. India comprised the minority. Mr. Campbell recorded a reservation which the President intimated would be noted. The result of the vote means that the conflict of views between the United States and India has been temporarily disposed of. There is no indication at present as to what the Committee will decide and recommend.—Reuter.

ASSAILANT OF CHANCELLOR SCIPELS.

SENTENCED TO 3 1/2 YEARS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Vienna.—Jar Owsk the assailant of Chancellor Scipels, who, according to a cable of 2nd June, was reported to have made a confession in which he said that he repeatedly heard that the Chancellor was responsible for the misery of the great masses of people and therefore, he had resolved to remove him, has been convicted on the charge of attempted murder and sentenced to three and a half years imprisonment.—Reuter.

PROPOSED LOAN FOR EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Kilindini.—Major Ormsby Gore in a speech to-day at the Caledonian dinner stated that the East African Commission unanimously favoured the flotation of a big loan to develop ports, railways and roads in all the territories of East Africa including the extension of the Tanganyika railway to Tabora and Mwanza. They were all convinced of the enormous potentialities of East Africa.—Reuter.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1924.

IMPERIAL LAURELS.

The British Government have, after a fortnight's epic of dashing victories in Egypt and the Sudan, decided to evacuate the Customs Office at Alexandria. This, we imagine, ends the Egyptian campaign, and map-printers will now have to daub a little more red in the Northern region of Africa. The victors at the Battle of the Spurs, saw the enemy easily routed because the hosts from over the Channel fled with spurs tightly flanking the sides of their horses. Egypt was similarly conquered with the flourish of an ultimatum, not a shot being fired. The acquisitions of England far exceed the spoils of the Kaiser who, to the scandal of civilization and England, seized two decades ago a fat slice of Chinese territory because two German missionaries had been killed by the raging heathen. The campaign in Egypt had been "precipitated" by the murder of Sir Lee Stack. The prospect appeared still more ominous when we were told that there was in Egypt "a wide spread conspiracy" and that two British blue-jackets, certified by Reuter as of good character, were actually missing. When Ziwar Pasha was agreeably in office re-assuring news came that the two well-conducted blue-jackets had last been spotted at Malta. We presume that the two unknown heroes are alive and healthy, else we should have been visited with a hurricane of propaganda supported by further demands from Egypt. Britain has now annexed the Sudan; the internal affairs of Egypt are under the domination of foreign "advisers" who will further look after the administration of justice; Zaghlul Pasha has been politely banished with the supply of pass-ports; and the world is expected to understand that Britain's promise of Egyptian Independence has been faithfully redeemed. The exploit of Britain is a ghastly commentary on the war aims professed by the Allies during the struggle. Might has been proclaimed to be right and the pledge of Britain that there shall no more be Alsace-Lorraines after the War is crowned with the seizure of the Sudan. The war-slogan of the Allies repudiated the godless doctrine ascribed to Prussia that Providence was always on the side of the big battalions. Terrible indeed is the disappointment that the Mistress of the British Empire should have been among the first offenders spurning arbitration and the spirit of the League-Covenants. Britain was not disposed to indulge in any new war with a million unemployed to support, and the hectoring of Egypt is apparently due to the certainty that her points could be gained by a mere demonstration of war-ships and troops. The demonstration of might has for the moment succeeded.

The appeal of Egyptians to the League was held up by that body because Egypt did not happen to belong to the League. It was England who foiled the approach of Zaghlul Pasha at the Treaty of Versailles and at the signing of the Covenant. She was wise in her own generation because the absence of the technical objection might have enabled Egypt to appeal to the League and tested the sincerity of powerful nations as champions of peace. The League would not, in the extrication of quibbles, circularise the petition of Egypt, and England whose appanage the League is, informed the world that the proposition belonged to the Imperial category. Egypt, with her independence guaranteed, found herself in the pocket of the Empire and her cry for impartial justice was choked. Hitherto the League had been ignored and defied by ill-civilised "foreigners", but now the extirpation of Egyptian freedom by its greatest defender justifies the fear of America that the League would be a farce under European diplomacy. The irreconcilable conduct of England towards a nation weaker than Serbia shatters the pretensions of the Great War and reduces the sequel into a tragedy of cruel aggrandisement for the strong. England has lost the opportunity of an over-powering example and the world its lingering faith in the League and its doctrine of justice between the mighty and the weak. That in the moral ascendancy of Prussianism England should be a conspicuous example will be a matter of pain and humiliation to thoughtful Englishmen. But they are few and their voice stifled by the din of profiteers.

Shocking as the jingoism of the Conservative Government is, the distress of the event is the greater because of the half-hearted and acquiescent mode of protest assumed by the professional preachers of peace and justice in Britain. After the enterprise of troops and war-ships and the installation of a puppet Government in Egypt comes the remonstrance of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. He admits the disgrace of British chauvinism over the grave of the Sirdar who by mischance had lost his life. Egypt deplores it more disinterestedly than Britain who requires all the cotton of the Ghizeh area to sponge off her tears. The Conservative Government of Britain is under the control of big businessmen, and therefore it is that the vindication of the Sirdar and the supposed disappearance of two blue-jackets has driven the British Government to this extortionate adventure. The conquest is over and stout-hearted imperialists can forget their anti Egyptian propaganda and their war-time professions and look to the quality of the cotton. The Makwar Dam deserves to be rechristened after the late Sir Lee Stack. The Dam is to be completed so that the Empire Cotton Growing Association can reap the crop of 1925-26. The Dam commands an area of three million acres and the Sudan Plantations Syndicate will run the scheme in copartnership with the Sudan Government "and the native cultivator". Sudanese cotton, like Momil oil, is good in quality and is equal to Imperial specification. If the "native cultivator" gets his poor imperial share in the labour, he must curse the fertility of the soil and his own miserable incompetence. Sudan is henceforth Britain's sacred trust. Sudanese gum too is a great attraction and it will perfect the odour of sanctity distinguishing the great trust. The nations of Egypt and the Sudan have been defeated and Britain shall reign there, the dread and envy of them all.

RESIST THE RULES.

We appreciate the attitude of the Ahmedabad Municipality in emphatically protesting against the Rules framed under the Primary Education Act of 1923. These Rules, as the Municipality rightly observes, are thoroughly unsatisfactory in as much as they are retrograde in spirit and bind down the hands of the Local Authorities by prescribing minute and meddlesome details in all matters. It is a great pity that the Act was passed by a Legislative Council which the most progressive Nationalists had boycotted. Moreover, the Minister-in-Charge of the Bill was unfortunately a worshipper of official efficiency who believed in interference along with the delegation of responsibility. The Act as it emerged from the Council gave us some hopes of transferring a modicum of educational authority to local bodies. And the correspondence that recently passed between the Educational Inspector N. D. and the Ahmedabad Municipality encouraged us to hope that Government would satisfy themselves henceforth by restricting their service to merely advisory functions. All these hopes however have now been completely set at nought by the obnoxious Rules which have come upon us. To lovers of education, the tangle of Rules has come as bombshell hurled from the official factory.

For, what do the Rules in substance and effect amount to? All the District Boards and twenty-three Municipalities arbitrarily selected from the whole list of local bodies, will be vested with educational authority in their respective areas and will have School Boards for the special discharge of these duties. Incidentally therefore the large member of smaller municipalities will be deprived of all powers with regard to their schools which will now be transferred to the District Boards. The sacrifice might have been deemed justifiable if the new bodies had been vested with wide powers. But the Local Authorities, as they are called under the new Act, find themselves at every step cribbed, cabined and confined within the four corners of the new Rules. They provide for the exact constitution of their School Boards and the specific mode of their election. The Boards thus created under a cast-iron system are to be provided with funds on a scale to be fixed by Government which will contribute one-third or two-thirds as the case may be, of the total expenditure. There is no initiative encouraged in local bodies with entangling Rules elaborated to excess. We are really disappointed when we come to the Rules governing the curriculum and the text-books for the new Board. For the curriculum shall be either previously sanctioned by Government or be approved after it is framed. And no text-books shall be introduced in any "approved schools" which have not been included in the official list. And one gets positively nauseated when the Rules complete this steam-rolling process by fixing the number and qualification of teachers and inspectors with their initial pay and ultimate prospects for all varieties of schools and areas.

What are these Local Authorities and School Boards then meant for except to administer funds they do not possess and carry out policies which are not their own? Has this wonderful Act and these elaborate Rules been evolved merely for creating new offices for keeping accounts, and to create intermediaries to negotiate between Government and local bodies? One wonders, after a perusal of all the Rules if the new bodies will have any real powers except those of appointing individual teachers, fixing the yearly holidays and waiting upon bureaucratic swells. We would therefore earnestly request all the municipalities and local boards carefully to consider these Rules which are a common danger to them all and unreservedly reject them as reactionary and dangerous. We would also suggest the urgent necessity of convening a Conference of local bodies in the Presidency to consider their present situation in all its aspects and to resist with united will and combined strength, the operation of the new Rules which go far to nullify the intentions of the legislature and are as retrograde in principle as they would undoubtedly prove dangerous in practice.

Notes of the Day

Thick-Type Hoax.

On opening the "Englishman" yesterday, we were really startled at the sight of a four-column head-line which said in thick type: "Lord Lytton slays his critics." The staggering thought glanced across our mind that Lord Lytton possibly did it. He was far from well. At Malda his visit was an occasion for the *hartal* which the A. P. failed to notice from the inside of the pavilion. His description of those suspected of penal offences as outlaws showed that his lordship was going off his balance. He is so sensitive that every volley of bravado exhausts him. The "Englishman's" announcement made us wonder whether Lord Lytton was so maddened by gad-fly critics that he really had led an expedition against them, from Clive Street, himself shouldering a pike. Our contemporary merely meant it for a bit of sensation, for we see from the subsequent head-lines that the reference is to the effusions of Lord Lytton after his gastronomic engagement on St. Andrew's Day. A blood-curdling hoax of a minor order was perpetrated a local evening paper last week. Mr. Patel had announced his inability to join the Viceregal mela. All papers had published the news. On the following day the sheet in question, sent out a placard along the streets: "Viceroy's Visit: Mr. Patel's Threat." What was he going to do? Throw a bomb or threaten the Viceroy with some athletic upset? Inside the paper, there was nothing in particular, since the hoax was meant merely to register a further rise in circulation.

A Kaira Complaint.

We are reliably informed of a very novel expedient invented by Kaira officials for retarding popular representation on Local Boards. There were nine polling centres in the Naidad Taluka when farmers paying Rs. 48 as land revenue were entitled to vote for the Taluka Board. But now that the voters will be almost quadrupled by admitting *khatedars* paying Rs. 8, there are to be only six polling centres! And official generosity, which now opens up District Boards to direct elections by holders of land assessed at Rs. 32 is expected to fructify by fixing only six polling centres. It seems to be a good sample of official perversity. And that too under the benign regime of a Minister who is perhaps generous enough to entrust the best part of his work to his bureaucratic agents. We wonder if even the exposure of the vagaries of his department will suffice to stir him to any timely action. We hope he will appreciate the fatuity of extending representation with one hand and choking it with the other. A prompt enquiry into the matter ought to be made.

Prospering—Officially.

The problem of middle-class unemployment in India is never mentioned in Government reports, it has never been discussed in the Assembly or the Councils; but it is becoming a fierce reality which neither the Government nor the legislatures will long be able to evade. The tragedy of middle-class unemployment lies buried under a heap of conventional grievances about the pauperisation of the over-paid Services in India. We have frequently drawn attention to it and though the Government are able to look upon the danger with sublime indifference, trouble is bound to ensue as the offence becomes intolerable. Apart from the observation of the man in the street, there is the testimony of impartial publicists to bear out the existence of harrowing unemployment. Sir M. Visvesvarayya who studied the question, not from the view-point of the middle-classes alone, is of the opinion that for every million unemployed in Britain there are thirty-million unemployed and unemployable in India. The Government do not keep a register, indeed they do not deign to survey the problem in the congested cities which attract the literate classes for livelihood. There is additional evidence from Sir Jagadish Bose who in his Convocation Address at the Patna University refers to the growth of unemployment. He says:—

> Need I say that unemployment and economic distress in India present a problem even more acute than anywhere else. Is it not tragic that our country with its great potential wealth should be in this terrible plight?

Indian publicists who in the fever of imitation dwell, in rheumy regret, over the figures of unemployment abroad, will do well to spare a glance at the tragedy of their own country. We have no statistical elaboration of facts since Government are pre-occupied with other engagements, but the havoc of neglect is there, a serious omen of griefs to come.

Lancashire—and India.

Lord Reading's presence at the opening of the Cotton Technological Laboratory is highly appropriate since the work of the Central Cotton Committee is inspired by the imperial outlook. The cotton-grower will, if his crops are marketted properly benefit by the production of superior staples and the separate classification of materia'. He owes it to the American boll-weevil which alarmed Lancashire and stirred the Empire-Cotton-Growing Association into activity. The exertions of the Committee introduce the spirit of scientific cultivation since the Committee and the Agricultural Departments both in British India and in the feudatory states act in the closest cooperation. It is claimed to the credit to the Agricultural Department that special efforts have produced an addition of some 400,000 bales of cotton of one inch staple to the Indian crop. The laboratory will assist in cotton-breeding and test the spinning value of the types produced by careful cultivation. The swift progress of the Indian Cotton Committee indicates that if the British Government really set their heart upon anything they can act with despatch and success. It is India's misfortune that such zeal is reserved for particular objects. The Indian Cotton Committee was appointed in 1917. Its Report was not shelved like scores of other reports in India. It was prosecuted with intense vigour, like the Lee recommendations. The Committee had found that of the 4.7 million bales of cotton then produced in India barely 726,000 bales could fall under the Lancashire definition of long staple cotton The remedial proposals could not get mildewed and cob-wobbed like the Industrial Commission's Report or the Mercantile Marine Committee's Report Controversy was given a truce and money was found by a special cess. Though the domination of Indians in Bombay's industrial and financial enterprise has been, and is being seriously undermined by the slump of four years, the expansion of Bombay as a great cotton emporium proceeds apace. Indian merchants and cultivators have benefited by the changes. We hope the rise of India as a great cotton estate of the Empire will not permanently—as it certainly has done temporarily—retard the growth of India as the producer of her own fabrics. The manufacturing growth of Bombay is at a stand-still. Her industry could just have balanced accounts last year but the Government must needs have excise duties levied on a losing industry. The situation is good both ways, for Lancashire. The British Government will do well to relax its severity a little while India is toiling for the supply of long-staple cotton.

NEW ERA IN KATHIAWAD.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKER.)

Lord Reading missed a very great opportunity of enunciating a momentous change in the policy to be pursued by the Imperial Government towards the Indian States in tune with the scheme of reforms. He wasted this occasion in uttering common place platitudes at a wearysome length without evoking any enthusiasm amongst his hearers. "Direct relations" without the preliminary change in the policy hitherto pursued, are in their nature most trivial. It is a change like the declaration by the postal officials that window-delivery would be open at the Head Office instead of at Branch Post Offices in a big town. So far as the rights and liabilities of the Indian States are concerned there is absolutely no difference. Some important States in Kathiawar, such as those which enjoy the privilege of the membership to the Chamber of Princes, may feel elated and may think that their dignity is enhanced by this procedure. The cost of this would undoubtedly tax their resources, but they will not have to suffer the humiliation of dancing attendance on provincial satraps. They will have the compensating advantage of being free from the prin-pricks of the provincial bureaucracy. They will have to propitiate only the politicals whose outlook is very limited. The political cares to waste his thought on the affairs of an Indian State only when there is a cause for political interference, which means pure *bandobast;* but such an emergency is not possible in these days of peace, order and good government all round. The policy pursued towards Indian States has demoralised all the turbulant elements and the territories of Indian States are much more peaceful and docile than the adjoining British Indian territories. So far as the smaller fry of this illustrious order are concerned the cost would be prohibitive and in the matter of any redress of their grievances they would bitterly realise the saying in the Montford Report hat "Delhi Hanuz Dur Ast." They cannot afford to visit the capital so often as they used to do up till now and wait upon provincial excellencies, small and big. They would, therefore, be placed in a most disadvantageous position by this change and they will repent of it very soon.

Not Beneficial To Subjects.

So far as the subjects of the Indian States are concerned their lot would be decidedly more unbearable under this change than it was before. Although the Political Departments of Provincial Governments always resorted to the formula of non-intervention they invariably impressed their moral pressure upon the Darabrs concerned. The civil bureaucrat, however imperious he may be, is wedded to the policy of good government, of refinement, and of orderly progress. He would feel ashamed of injustice done to the subjects and his innerself would revolt at the whims and caprices of autocratic rulers. He would gently advise the Indian Rulers and bring home to them the necessity of good government and enlightened rule. As self-government is not ingrained in the nature of a bureaucrat it is not possible to expect any tendency in him to exert his pressure to bring about responsible government. This feature, therefore, distinguishes the civil bureaucrat from the political bureaucrat who is generally a military officer and whose sole concern is not good government and enlightened rule but peace and order at any cost. The subjects of the States, therefore, have to deplore this change as it is not accompanied by its redeeming feature, viz., the declaration of a policy of inducing the Indian Rulers to be constitutional monarchs in compliance with the spirit of reforms.

Cart Before The Horse.

We ask his Excellency the justification of the change. If it is in obedience to the recommendations of the Montford Report, does this pertain to the fundamental policy adumbrated in the Report or to the part of mere procedure or machinery referred to therein? The main purpose of the Reform scheme is to change the tone of the administration and the policy underlying it from bureaucracy to responsible government. Unless the principle laid down in the proclamation of August, 1917, is implicitly and faithfully followed what is the good of merely resorting to the procedure which is ancillary to such a change? Without the principle, a mere change in the procedure is as ridiculous as placing the cart before the horse. We expected Lord Reading that he would bring home to his illustrious hearers that the days of autocracy have irrevocably gone and that the Indian Ruler must accept the fundamental principle of responsible government upon which the whole fabric of the Reform scheme is based. He ought to have exorted the Indian Princes to become constitutional Rulers and to inaugurate the era of reforms similar to that introduced in British India. This advice would no doubt have been unpalatable to the hosts of his Excellency whose hospitality he was so anxious to enjoy. But as the visit of a Viceroy is a rare event in the annals of Kathiawad during a period of nearly a century, it is invested with great interest, great speciality and very great enthusiasm. Every one, small and great, expected to hear something rich, strange and new from the august presence of his Excellency in the State. But instead of this his Excellency harped on the time-worn war services of Indian Princes, forgetting all the while the contributions of the subjects of the States, on the unmeaning policy of non-intervention, on the placid assurance of keeping the treaties intact, on the virtues of peace and good-will, on the benefits following from an attitude of non-quarrelsome temper and such other trivial matters that

(Continued on page 9.)

CAPITULATION OF EGYPT.

BRITISH CONDITIONS ACCEPTED.

EVACUATION OF ALEXANDRIA CUSTOMS.

RUMOURS ABOUT ZAGHLUL'S FREEDOM.

DEPUTIES' ARREST: JUDGES' VERDICT.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 1.

The Egyptian Government has now accepted the British conditions relative to the protection of the foreign communities and their interests in Egypt and the discussions which have been proceeding in Cairo on this subject between the British Residency and the Egyptian Cabinet have thus terminated satisfactorily. It will be recalled that when Zaghlul Pasha refused to comply with the measures for the protection of foreigners Lord Allenby promptly notified him that appropriate action would be taken and within a few hours the Customs House at Alexandria was quietly occupied by a party of marines. This force has remained in occupation without however impeding the customary routine pending a decision which would restore safeguards of the foreign communities resident in Egypt. It is expected that the agreement now reached will permit a speedy withdrawal of the marines from the Customs House. The settlement is understood to provide that the Egyptian Government agrees to the preservation of the powers of the Financial and Judicial advisors and to restore the status of the European section of the Department of Public Security and to accept the recommendations of its Director-General upon matters affecting the welfare of the foreigners. Interests of foreign officials in regard to the terms of service, pensions, etc., are also safeguarded and a Special Committee to deal with such matters is now established under a financial advisor.

The evacuation of the Egyptian military units from the Sudan has now been completed. All is quiet in the Sudan.

COUNTER-PROPAGANDA.

Students are again attending schools in Egypt which have now been re-opened. All is tranquil although a considerable propagandist activity is reported. As an instance rumours have been circulated that Zaghlul Pasha's freedom of movement is being impeded. These stories are quite untrue and are disseminated with the obvious purpose of causing trouble to the Egyptian Cabinet and the British authorities. Another activity of the propagandists is to send false telegrams to the correspondents of European newspapers purporting to come from the foreign communities in Egypt protesting against the recent British action. Attempts are also being made to cause trouble among the Fellahin by spreading stories to the effect that Britain intends to rob them of their water supply.—B. O. W.

MEDICOS ATTEND SCHOOL.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Cairo.—As a result of Zaghlul Pasha advising a deputation of medical students, who visited him at a hotel near the Pyramids whither he has at last temporarily retired, to continue their studies all medical students attended school yesterday and the schools were generally normal this morning.

GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS BRITISH DEMANDS.

Though hitherto there is no official statement, it is understood as a result of continual conferences the Government accepted yesterday the British demands the first immediate consequence of which will probably be the evacuation of the Customs at Alexandria.

The Egyptian Government's acceptance of the remaining British demands implies recognition of the British protection of Foreign interests, retention of the British judicial and financial advisors and the British Director of the European section of the Public Security Department.

The Judicial authority, who was reported in a cable, dated 29th November, to be investigating the question of whether Parliamentary immunity was suspended during the adjournment of the session, has decided that Government's position is legal and ordered continued detention of the arrested Deputies who were then remanded for 14 days.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF ALEXANDRIA CUSTOMS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Alexandria.—The evacuation of the Customs has been ordered.

The police arrested to-day 14 persons, mostly students, in connection with a seditious circular.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eye-sight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

CAN LEAVE WHEN THEY DESIRE.

BRITISH OFFICIALS IN GOVT. SERVICE

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Cairo.—It is understood that the Egyptian Government's acceptance of the British conditions includes an option for British officials to leave Government's service when they desire.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 1.

Acceptance by the Egyptian Government of the conditions laid down by the British Government for the protection of the foreign communities and interests in Egypt has done much to clear the situation and has given particular satisfaction to the communities directly concerned. When the British Protectorate of Egypt was withdrawn in 1922 safeguards were provided by the appointment of financial and judicial advisers and by the powers conferred upon the European section of the Department of Public Security in matters affecting the foreigners. The machinery thus established was allowed to function by all Egyptian Governments with the exception of that of Zaghlul Pasha's which assumed office last February and resigned on 24th November. Zaghlul's Government had in various ways undermined these safeguards and the demand which Lord Allenby in his original note made upon Zaghlul and which were later rejected, was simply to the effect that protective machinery should once again be allowed to function efficiently.

ARRESTS OF DEPUTIES.

The Egyptian Judicial authorities have heard arguments in regard to the arrest of three Egyptian Deputies who were handed over by the British to the Egyptian Government. Protest was made by a deputation of lawyers headed by Pasha Nahas, Secretary of the Political Organisation of the Wafd Party. It was contended that the prorogation of Egyptian Parliament did not interrupt the continuity of the session during which parliamentary immunity covers the Deputies. On the other hand it was argued that the accusations connote continued criminal activities on the part of the arrested men who were therefore "in flagrante delicto" against which the privilege of parliament is no defence. After hearing pleadings on both sides, competent judges this morning gave verdict that the arrests were quite legal and he extended the period of detention.—(B.O.W.)

"INTERLOPERS" AT CAIRO RESIDENCY.

CAIRO, Dec. 2.

Sentries on the Residency grounds last night fired rifles under the impression that two individuals were prowing there. Subsequently, foot-prints were traced, but the interlopers had disappeared. Possibly they swam the river adjoining the grounds.

INDIAN MUSLIMS' PROTEST.

MEETING AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Decr. 2.

At a largely attended meeting of Mahomedans held in Juma Musjid, Delhi, a series of resolutions was passed regarding the Egyptian situation. The meeting was presided over by Moulvi Kifayatulla and Maulana Mahomed Ali moved the resolutions which were adopted:—

The meeting raised its voice against the "tyrannical attitude" which has been adopted by Britain against the entire nation in Egypt and the Sudan after the murder of Sir Lee Stack, the object of which attitude, the meeting remarked, clearly seemed to be to paralyse the Independence of Egypt and to separate the Sudan for ever from Egypt against the desire of the Sudanese people. The meeting declared it had no sympathy with the murderers and observed that the proceedings designed to coerce the Egyptian nation merely on account of the action of a few persons guilty of murder are in clear contravention of the international laws and entirely opposed to universal principles of Justice and were a threat held out to the whole of the East. The question of Egypt is a question of entire East and if to-day, such injustice is being done to the Egyptian nation, then other Eastern nations cannot remain safe to-morrow and, on the contrary, the enslavement of Egypt is sure to make the slavery of India permanent. The meeting also opined that the attitude adopted by Britain in Egypt will create restlessness in the East generally and in India in particular, the extent of which it is, at present difficult to estimate.

The other resolution passed was as follows:—"That the cable despatched from India to England to the effect that whatever developments might take place in Egypt they will create no effect on Indian Muslim religious faith and that they would take no action with regard to it is entirely unfounded and untrue. Indian Muslims are strongly bound to their brothers in Egypt and the Sudan by the chain of Islamic brotherhood and so long as they have faith in the Holy Quran and believe in the divine declarations, all Muslims are brothers and Indian Muslims will continue to share all the sorrows and troubles of their Egyptian and Sudanese brothers and they wish to make the Government in Britain clearly informed that the oppression which has been or may be exercised in Egypt will react on the Muslims of India and the entire responsibility of the consequences will be that of the Government of Britain."

NEW PARLIAMENT.

FORECAST OF KING'S SPEECH

ELECTION OF PARTY LEADERS.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 1.

The new Parliament will meet for the first time to-morrow. The first business of the House of Commons will be the election of the Speaker, the President of the House. Re-election of Mr. Whitley to this office is a foregone conclusion. Swearing-in of members will begin on Wednesday and continue on Thursday. The ceremonial State opening of Parliament will take place on following Tuesday December 9th when the King's speech will be read from the Throne in the House of Lords by His Majesty. It is understood that the speech will be a long document foreshadowing Government's policy for 1925. It is customary for the debate on the Address in reply to the King's speech to begin with reference to foreign affairs, but on this occasion really salient criticisms on foreign affairs will be deferred until the return of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, from the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations in Rome. After general discussion on the Address on December 9th and 10th the debate will be suspended until December 15th by which time it is hoped Mr. Chamberlain will be in his place. In the meantime progress will be made with urgent legislation. Parliament will be adjourned to December 19th and the session will be resumed in the second week of February.

The Liberal Parliamentary Party will meet to-morrow to elect its leader for the session. This has been rendered necessary by the fact that Mr. Asquith failed to secure re-election at the recent general election. Mr. Lloyd George will undoubtedly be chosen although it is understood that some half a dozen members of the Party headed by Captain Wedgwood Benn will offer opposition.

The Labour Party will meet on Wednesday to re-elect Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as its leader. It is stated that Mr. MacDonald whose health is not entirely satisfactory is contemplating a voyage and hopes to leave England before the Christmas.—(B.O.W.)

Mr Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, this afternoon received at the Foreign Office the Swiss, Polish and Chinese Ministers who had been unable to attend Mr. Chamberlain's reception on November 17th after his assumption of the Foreign Secretaryship.—(B.O.W.)

LAMAS IN LONDON.

OVERCOME WITH AMAZEMENT.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 1.

There arrived in London to-day Tibetan Priests. The head of the party is Chief Lama of the monastery of Palkor Chotde at Guyantse. With much difficulty they have been persuaded to come to England by the British Trade Agent in Tibet. They will take part in the prelude to the film depicting Mount Everest expedition. In their picturesque attire—bright red gowns and hoods with brilliant yellow sashes, bag white shoes and sheepskin helmets—the Lamas attracted much attention upon their arrival. They themselves were overcome with amazement at London's "magic."—(B.O.W.)

KILLAN COLLIERY DISASTER.

RESCUE OPERATIONS CONTINUE.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 1.

2 more men were rescued at the Killan colliery near Swansea last evening. When the pit was flooded on Thursday, 11 men were entombed. One was drowned and his body was recovered. Other 5 after 58 hours' imprisonment were rescued on Saturday evening. Three remain unaccounted for and rescue work is proceeding. The manager of the mine who has throughout directed rescue operations night and day was primarily responsible for yesterday's rescues. Encountering a large gap of water while engaged in his task he swam across it and then saw 2 men in the distance huddled together in a top hole above the water line. He reported his discovery and a message was sent to the surface for coffee and blankets. These were taken down by a doctor who was accompanied by the Inspector of mines and members of an ambulance brigade. The Inspector and another man following the example of the Manager swam across the water and after some difficulty succeeded in bringing the men to a place of safety. They were almost helpless and were brought back on the shoulders of their rescuers. It is hoped it will only be a question of hours before the remaining three men are found.—B. O. W.

ESTHONIAN RISING

THOROUGH PREPARATIONS

C.-IN-C.'S REVELATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Reval.—The thoroughness of the Communist plans was revealed at an extraordinary session of Parliament when Premier Akel announced the proclamation of martial law. General Laidoner, Commander-in-Chief, stated that the insurgents attacked the Ministry of War, throwing three bombs and raided the staff of the tenth infantry regiment killing three officers while they were asleep. They also attacked the military academy with hand grenades killing the sentry and a cadet. They killed the Commander of the guard of the castle and penetrated into the President's house. They occupied the police barracks, post and telegraph office and military aerodrome from which two aeroplanes were despatched to Russia. The aeroplanes, however, were forced to descend at Marve. The insurgents killed employees of the railway station, and also captured a party of officers whose clothes were torn off as a preliminary to being shot.

The Communists outside Reval simultaneously attempted to blow up the railway. The Premier declared that he wos confident of his ability to maintain the upper hand.

CASUALTIES.

Government casualties in yesterday's fighting were eleven killed, including five officers and three cadets and 23 wounded including three officers and ten cadets. Twenty insurgents have been executed.

PREMIER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Reval.—It transpires that M. Akel, the Premier and Foreign Minister, escaped today by the merest chance before the revolutionaries surrounded and forcibly entered his residence. Armoured-cars have routed the insurgents.

The casualties of street fighting at Reval include 8 soldiers and a much larger number of Communists. 60 persons have been arrested and handed over to court-martial.—Reuter.

PROTEST NOTE TO SOVIET GOVT.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Reval.—The Esthonian Foreign Minister has addressed a note to the Soviet Government protesting against the recent anti-Esthonian demonstrations at Petrograd and demanding an energetic enquiry.—Reuter.

NEED OF REORGANISING FASCISM.

MUSSOLINI'S MESSAGE TO LOCAL EXECUTIVES.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini has sent a message to the local Fascist Executives declaring that the revision of the Party's moral, mental and political position is necessary. Though he deprecates attaching excessive importance to the changes in public opinion, Sgr. Mussolini says, the impression resulting from the recent incidents must be effaced. "The people supported Fascism thinking that it will reestablish order. This confidence must not be abused. Discreditable elements, whatever their past services, must be eliminated as also personal quarrels." Sgr. Mussolini concludes by referring to the forthcoming gatherings of foreigners in Italy for the League of Nations' Council and appeals to the Italians to preserve order.—Reuter.

PROCEEDS OF DAWES PLAN.

CONFERENCE OF ALLIED FINANCE MINISTERS.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 1.

It is now considered probable that a Conference of Allied Finance Ministers will take place in Paris in early January. The Ministers will have before them questions relating to distribution of proceeeds of the Dawes Plan and the distribution and costs of collection of the proceeds resulting from the Ruhr occupation. These matters have for some time past been under examination in Paris of the Allied and American financial experts who are expected to conclude their work during next few days.—(B.O.W.)

SIR W. BRANCKER AT BUKHAREST.

BUKHAREST, Dec 2.

Sir William Brancker has arrived here by train from Lemberg. He was unable to fly owing to fog. He inspected the aircraft ground, and conferred with the War Minister. Cobham follows Sir William by air.—Reuter.

CHANG-TSO-LIN LEAVES PEKING.

PEKING, Dec 2.

Chang-Tso lin,, accompanied by senior Staff Officers, left Peking for Tientain, at four this morning. His departure was totally unexpected. Police had only received orders to guard railway station a few hours earlier. Sixty trains are preparing to transport the remainder of Mukden troops.—Reuter.

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE

ACHIEVEMENT OF UNITY CONFERENCE

PT. MOTILAL INTERVIEWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 1.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has given the following interview to a press representative:

Asked his opinion about the All Parties Conference he said "It was a most agreeable surprise to me. Before we actually met in the Mozaffarabad Hall, there was no sign of real unity on any point. On the previous day Mahatma Gandhi had informally met a number of representative men at his residence. I was present at most of these interviews and found the predominant note to be one of dissent. There seemed to be little likelihood of complete agreement even on the resolution relating to the Bengal Ordinance, which had already been condemned by almost all Parties. The next day at the Mozaffarabad Hall, the air was thick with doubt and distrust before the commencement of the meeting and for some time after as was evident from the tone of the first few speeches. But as the proceedings went on the atmosphere became clearer and by the time the Drafting Committee finished its labours, the members of that Committee, with the single exception of Mrs. Besant, had fully understood each other and were in complete agreement as to the eterms of the resolution on the Ordinance."

"But," interposed the representative, "The Swarajists are believed to be greatly displeased with the draft as finally settled; because it omitted to refer to them as the party against whom the Ordinance was principally aimed at?"

Panditji replied "No." That is not correct. I know that some Swarajists have expressed their dissatisfaction at the omission; but that is not the general feeling. I don't think I shall be guilty of any breach of confidence if I tell you that I was quite indifferent and refrained in the committee from voting on the point. I thought and still think it quite unsportsmanlike for any Swarajist to insist on a complimentary reference to his own party. Mr. Das made the attitude of the Swaraj Party in the matter quite clear in his speech at the open conference and I don't think there is any Swarajist, who has any complaint now. The Ordinance stands thoroughly condemned by the united voice of India and that is enough to satisfy the party chiefly affected by it.

A REAL ADVANCE.

The representative then asked if in his opinion any real advance had been made towards uniting all the parties.

In reply Panditji said, "I fully believe that a great advance has been made and it is in this connection that I said I was most agreeably surprised. While playing the game myself I have been watching during the past two years how Moderates, Liberals, No-Changers and Swarajists have each been busy building up thick walls around themselves and it was my privilege to see in Bombay how the thickest of these walls could be made to shake to its very foundations and all but crumble down by one breath of united nationalism and one stroke of united action. It was not in the terms of the resolution condemning the Ordinance or the formation of a committee to explore the avenues for a joint political programme that this remarkable phenomenon was to be seen, but in the feeling which lay behind them and showed itself in the earnest endeavour on the part of all to come to a common understanding. I could see a spirit of camradery springing up as if by magic and spread itself with surprising rapidity among persons holding opposite views. The Bombay Conference has achieved the first great step towards uniting all the political parties by bringing them together in a genuine spirit of compromise, and if we only proceed cautiously in taking the next step we shall not have to wait long to realise our dream of a united India."

A UNITED CONGRESS.

"Do you expect a united Congress at Belgaum?" asked the representative.

The answer was "Yes," and "No." "Yes," if we are content with the next natural step and "no," if we try to jump over the intervening step to the top. You will observe that the report of the Committee appointed is not due till 31st March, which shows, we don't expect such a complete union of all parties by the end of December as to make it possible for every one of them to make the Congress platform its own. Indeed, no such union is anticipated even after all the avenues are fully explored. All that any reasonable man can expect is to have a common platform in the Congress for all common purposes with separate party platforms for other purposes. I have no doubt in my own mind that these common purposes will expand in course of time till there is nothing left, which is not common to all. There are enough of common purposes to occupy all our time. The age long questions of communal differences and untouchability can admit of no two opinions. Turning to current politics Government has provided ample field for joint action by piling up its sins of commission and omission. Besides the Bengal Ordinance, we have the Taxation Committee forced upon the country against the will of the Legislative Assembly. The latest news from England is that the recommendations of the Lee Commission are to be bodily adopted in spite of the partial and hesitating approval given to them by the Government of India and the overwhelming vote of the Assembly against them. Surely theoritical and academical differences of opinion relating to the creed and franchise can wait till after we have got over the common and very much matter of fact troubles. The great thing is to come together for common purposes and not try to achieve them separately. This can, to a very great extent, be accomplished at the next Congress, if other parties will accept Maulana Mohamed Ali's invitation to hold their separate sessions at Belgaum. The difficulties about the "Creed and Franchise" will not come in the way of any party accepting an invitation from the Congress to take part in its deliberations on matters about which there is no difference. Each party will retain its own individuality and yet the decisions arrived at will have weight and bear the stamp of all India decisions. I do hope Maulana Mohamed Ali's invitation will be accepted by all the parties. I am sorry to notice that the Muslim League is proceeding with its arrangements to hold the next session at Bombay much to the jubilation of the "Pioneer." But I have sent a long telegram to Mr. Jinnah this morning begging him and the Committee of the League to reconsider the decision. I trust that the Liberal Federation, the Home Rule League and the Non-Brahmin Conference will all accept the Congress invitation and I need hardly add that the Swaraj Party will heartily welcome all."

EX-MINISTER AT WORK

ORGANISING BENGAL MUSLIMS

CONFERENCE AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec 2.

"Forward" gives prominence to a letter signed by Mr. Fazlul Huq and Abul Kasem, addressed to the Mahomedans of Bengal, announcing the holding of a Conference of Mahomedans on the 6th and 7th December in Calcutta. The signatories state "various political events of a very grave character have laid bare the weakness of the Muslim community in the political Constitution in this Presidency and gradually a situation is developing which is bound to spell disaster to the community unless effective steps are taken in time to strengthen the position of our community in the body politic. The manner in which, and the extent to which, Hindu politicians have interfered with Muslim elections to the Bengal Legislative Council in spite of the safeguards afforded by separate communal electorates must have been a matter of very grave concern to you as well as to other responsible leaders of the community. We have to remember that the step that has been taken by the British parliament to grant full Responsible Government to India will not be retraced. The whole question is one of stages which ultimately resolves to one of time. It must be a matter of extreme regret to all of us that even with such grave and momentous event ahead, the Muslim community of Bengal should be utterly disorganised and incapable of asserting its rights and claims in any future constitutional changes in the government of the country". The signatories conclude that one of the main questions that will be discussed at the representative Conference of Mahomedans will be a proposal that has been put forward by many responsible Muslim politicians to inaugurate an All Bengal Muslim organisation for the protection of the political and such other interests of the community as may be decided at the Conference.

ECHO OF SMYRNA FIRE.

TEST CASE IN LONDON COMMERCIAL COURT.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

An important test case arising from the great fire at Smyrna in September 1922 and involving a vast sum of money began to-day in the Commercial Court, London. The plaintiffs, the American Tobacco Company, claimed to recover insurances on property destroyed by fire from the Guardian Assurance Company. The liability of a number of insurance companies to pay insurances on other destroyed property will depend on the judgment. Counsel for the plaintiff said the issue was whether the fire was accidental or came with the exceptions of the fire policies on which the action was brought. His case was that the fire was accidental.

The hearing was adjourned.—Reuter.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S 80TH BIRTHDAY.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 1.

In celebration of Queen Alexandra's 80th birthday to-day warships in commission at Naval ports are dressed rainbow fashion. The coast guard stations ashore are gaily bedecked with bunting and flags are flying over public and private buildings throughout the country. Royal salutes were fired at noon at all the naval and military saluting stations.—B. O. W.

CABLE ITEMS.

In the Football League Second Division Fulham drew with Middlesbrough score being nil all.—Reuter.

At the replay in the Association Cup Accrington beat New Brighton by three goals to two.—Reuter.

The following are the results of the principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—Cambridge University thirteen Newport eleven and Headingley three Cardiff twenty-eight.—Reuter.

Mr. Henry Herbert Dains, formerly professor of chemistry, Maharajahs College Vizianagaram, left £57,496.—Reuter.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

HINDU 'TAIL' COLLAPSES.

EUROPEANS MAKE 239 FOR 6 WICKETS.

HOSIE COMPILES 112 (NOT OUT.)

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

The Hindus who cherished fond hopes of a tall figure were able to add only 38 to their first day's score. The European attack met with tremendous success clearing four Hindu batsmen in 20 minutes from the start with the addition of only 9 runs. Naidu lost his wicket without adding a single run and Jai also collapsed. This was a bad omen for the Hindus, losing two excellent bats one after the other. Shivram was not too confident and hit wildly. Travers held him easy and Joshi was declared 'leg before'. It all happened in so short a time that before one had realized the situation the score raced him with 409-9-1. The last wicket did not survive long and the much applauded Hindu Innings lasted for 45 minutes only.

The Europeans after their recent success in attack, Lloyds taking 4 wickets for only 21 runs, opened poorly. Wodehouse had to return with only 3 and Higgins from whom much was expected was caught at 42 when 17. Hosie, who came next, stayed till the end of the day but 4 of his colleagues came and went. The skipper of the Europeans was expected to get on well with Hosie as partner, and began well. Joshi, however, made up for his costliness by bowling Travers at 12 Parker was so far the steadiest man on the European side having made only 6 in 50 minutes in spite of having played as much as his partner. While Ogadshanker bowled constantly from the far end and kept the runs low, Vithal varied the attack from the Pavilion side, but neither Hosie nor Parker were induced to lift the ball. 130 runs for 5 European wickets was not too bad a performance for the Hindu attack. It was certainly commendable. Hosie was the most formidable of the scorers left and every attempt was made by Ramji to produce a catch but that batsman evaded every dangerous delivery. The Hindu fielding was very good, though a certain slackness was noticed after tea. But then one can not blame the field when such a prolific and all-round-the-wicket scorer as Hosie is bent on making a tall score. The Europeans' prospects brightened with the arrival of Rogers on the field and between them they scored 93 runs in a little less than 60 minutes. Considering the poor beginning, the Europeans have done well to knock up 239 for 6 wickets with two of the best men in hand. Though Hosie was not so brilliant on the opening day at fielding he certainly has made amends. Lt. Rogers who prevented the Hindus from getting a good many fours gives promise of a brilliant innings. Despite the fact that he arrived in India only recently he feels perfectly at home on Indian turf.

A source of annoyance and delay was the passing of the blue-clad yellow-capped "guardians of law and order" across the screen. In trying to clear the place they were themselves in the way. It would save a great deal of trouble if some one with a sun hat stood always near the Police Court end screen and explained the situation to them.

The two score boards are also puzzling. What you see on one you do not find on the other. But then you are expected to look at one board only

DETAILS OF PLAY.

The over-night not-outs, Naidu (135) and Jai (5), resumed the Hindu innings at 10-40, the latter facing Lloyd who bowled from the Police Court end. Jai drove the first to the off boundary, but gave an easy catch to Pocock in the fourth ball which was dropped. Naidu's brilliant inning came to a premature end when in the second over of the day Wodehouse beat him with a splendid leg-break, his first ball. Naidu had played exhilarating cricket for his 135 which was made in less than three hours. 21 fours were recorded to the credit of Naidu. (404—6—135.)

Jai was sent to the pavilion in next over when Lloyd bowled him with his fifth ball. (404—7—9.)

Shivram was nervous and missed Wodehouse almost fatally. S. S. Joshi joined Shivram and scored a single. The latter skied Lloyd in the next over and was caught by Travers. (405—8—0.)

The Hindu were having a disastrous time losing three wickets in 15 minutes adding only 5 runs to the score. Lloyd and Wodehouse were both lobbing pretty high. Ramji joined Joshi and opened his score with a four to the pavilion off Wodehouse. Joshi was leg-before to Lloyd in the succeeding over. (409—9—1.)

This was the fourth wicket lost in twenty minutes for 9 runs only. Ramji hit Lloyd for a four to the off sending up 410 at 11-5 a.m. S. R. Godambe who partnered Ramji opened with a single off Wodehouse. The Presidency fielding was brilliant, Hosie and Rogers saving inevitable fours. At 420, Pocock relieved Wodehouse. Ramji scored a couple and a three and Godambe followed up with a four to point. The Presidency skipper manned the slips with four fielders while Pocock kept on bowling to the off. But neither Godambe nor Ramji would touch them. After 40 minutes 430 was registered. The Hindu innings came to a close at 11-25 a.m. when Ramji was clean bowled by Lloyd who was responsible for no less than 4 wickets on the second day for 21 runs only.

EUROPEANS' INNINGS.

At 20 minutes to 12, Higgins and Wodehouse opened the Europeans' Innings. From the pavilion end Ramji bowled the opening over to Higgins who obtained a single and his partner followed suit. Higgins obtained two at slips and a single in the same over. Ogadshankar's slow deliveries were a bit puzzling and the batsmen made no attempt to score off them. The first decade was sent up at 12 noon. Singles came freely until at 17 Wodehouse was caught by Naidu at slips off Ramji. (17—1—3.)

Lyons joined Higgins and opened his innings with a straight drive for four off Ramjee. Higgins snicked a single from Ogadshanker and Lyons scored two successive boundaries in the same over sending up 20. Scoring remained steady Lyons exhibiting excellent straight bat strokes. With a hard drive off Ogadshanker, Lyons incapacitated the umpire, Mr. Davar, and Mr. Reporter took his place. Ramji's bumping deliveries caught Higgins on the handle and Ogadshanker caught him at point. (42—2—17.)

Hosie came next and started with two off Ramji. In Ogadshanker's next over Deodhar brought off a good catch at slips sending Lyons back to the pavilion. (44—3—18.)

Parker came next. Hosie added two more before lunch time.

AFTER LUNCH.

H. E. the Viceroy accompanied by the Governor arrived at 1 p.m. and was received by the President of the Gymkhana. The Viceroy had lunch with the teams and watched the match till 3-30 p.m.

Parker and Hosie resumed batting at 2-10 p.m., the former facing Ogadshanker at the Police Court end. Five maiden overs were bowled consecutively. Ramji was keeping up the pace and raising the deliveries. Ogadshanker was being studied by Parker, Hosie let Ramji alone till he sent him to point for four in the sixth over which completed 50. Ramji was punished badly in his next over which gave 3 fours and a single to Hosie. 60 went up at 2-30 p.m. Ogadshanker was beginning to give runs away Parker hitting him for four to the off. The first change in the Hindu attack took place at 66 when Shivram replaced Ramji. Ogadshanker and Godambe did some brilliant fielding. Hosie was piling up slowly with singles and twos. 70 and 80 went very soon. Two hits to the square leg boundary and to the off made him 40. At 90 S. S. Joshi took over from Ogadshanker. Five runs later Parker was leg-before to Shivram. (95—4—9.)

The Presidency skipper next took the field and started with a single off Shivram. The first century was completed after 2 hours' batting at 5 minutes after 3 p.m. Joshi was sending loose deliveries and Hosie would not spare him sending a full pitch to the leg boundary and three off Shivram made him fifty. 3-20 p.m. saw the Presidency at 120, Hosie and Travers being 55 and 12 respectively. Ten runs later Joshi got behind Travers' defence with a good leg-break which the latter tried to lift. The early dismissal of the European skipper put a different and less hopeful complexion on the game. (130—5—12.)

West followed and scored a boundary to leg straightaway. At 138, Godambe replaced Shivram and Hosie drove him to the square boundary sending up 140 on the board. Scoring was very slow as neither batsman was taking any chances, Hosie wanted 30 to complete three figures and West was only 6. At 145, Ramji changed ends and took over from Joshi and one run later West was clean bowled. (146—6—6.)

Tea time was announced at this stage.

AFTER TEA.

The ball that took West's wicket caught Navle just over the eye and he returned from the Pavilion with a bandaged head. Rogers faced the rest of Ramji's over making a single in the last ball. Godambe was hit behind for four and his last delivery off Rogers' bat was dropped by Ogadshanker, when that batsman was only 5. Hosie reached his 80 when the board showed 160. Hosie hit Godambe to leg for four and again for two. Three minutes later another ten was added to the total. Rogers was batting free hitting both Godambe and Ramji. In 20 minutes he made 12 runs which included two boundaries. Prospects were not too bright for the Europeans. At 172, Ogadshanker was entrusted with the far end attack. His third was hit to long for four. Rogers stepped out and hit the Kathiawad bowler to point for another four, sending up 180 and 20 for himself. Hosie was wanting only 14 to get into three figures and was obliged to be cautious letting by every ball that he could not get well at. His favourite stroke was hooking the ball to square leg which gave him four every time. Rogers scored another four on the point boundary from Godambe. Ogadshanker was lifted to the Police Court end by Hosie who was seven behind his hundred. He snicked two at fine leg as soon as Jai was removed from that position and drove Ogadshanker for a couple. At 195 Joshi relieved Godambe. The scoring after tea was fairly brisk, 50 runs being added to the score in 35 minutes after tea. Hosie sent Joshi to the pavilion making his century amidst loud cheers.

Rogers opened his shoulders and played vigorously sending Ogadshankar all over the field. 208 was registered with a four by Hosie's century stroke at 4-55 p.m. Ramji was given charge of the new ball but without any result. Hosie swung his bat right and left scoring only fours. In 8 minutes 20 runs were added to the total and ten minutes to finish Hosie was 112. Shivram bowled from the Pavilion end at 228. Rogers hit him for two couples one after the other and at 5-10 p.m. 230 went up. Godambe now replaced Ogadshanker. Rogers punished Shivram in the last over.

When the stumps were drawn the Presidency score stood at 239, Hosie and Rogers being unbeaten with 112, and 48 respectively. The seventh wicket stand started from tea time and in an hour realised almost a hundred runs.

The scores:—

HINDUS.
1st Innings.

Oghadshankar, c Wodehouse, b Lloyd	1
J G Navle, b Higgins	61
S S Dongre, b Pocock	16
P Vithal (capt), l-b-w, b Lloyd	94
C K Naidu, b Wodehouse	135
D B Deodhar, run out	79
L P Jai, b Lloyd	9
P Shivram, c Travers, b Lloyd	0
S S Joshi, l-b-w, b Lloyd	1
L Ramji, b Lloyd	24
S R Godambe, not out	7
Extras	11
Total	438

PRESIDENCY.
1st Innings.

R L Wodehouse, c Naidu, b Ramji	3
J B Higgins, c Ogadshanker, b Ramji	17
B H Lyons, c Deodhar, b Ogadshanker	18
T Parker, l-b-w, b Shivram	9
S E West, b Ramji	6
F Travers, b Joshi	12
A L Hosie, batting	112
Lieut Rogers, batting	48
Johnson, Lloyd and Pocock to bat.	
Extras	14
Total (for 6 wkts)	239

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Hindus—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Lloyd	26	100	3	6
Wodehouse	13	29	3	1
West	12	55	0	0
Pocock	27	94	2	1
Higgins	26	86	1	1
Parker	11	29	1	0
Travers	5	20	1	0
Lyons	2	14	0	0

(Continued from column 6.)

(Mr. V. A. Grantham) will propose a vote of thanks to His Excellency.

The route will be via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Peddar Road, Warden Road, Hornby Vellard, Love Grove Road, Worli Road, Worli Sluice Road, Cadell Road, Lady Hardinge Road, King's Circle, a new road to Laboratory, returning to Government House by the same route in reverse order.

Dress.—Lounge Suits.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE. TO-DAY AT 8-15 p.m.

The following have been invited:—

The Chief of Sangli, K.C.I.E., Hony. A.D.C. to His Excellency thte Governor.

The Chief of Phaltan, Hony. A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor.

Kumar Shri Naharsinghji of Baria, Hony. A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor.

Lieut.-Colonel T S Novis, I.M.S., Senior Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College, Mrs. Novis.

Major D. W. Wilson, C.I.E., V.D., Partner, Killick Nixon and Co., Hony. A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor, Mrs Wilson.

Mr. Stephen Calvocoressi, Messrs. Ralli Bros. Hony. A.D.C. to Governor.

Capt. E. V. Sassoon, Director E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ld.

Dress: Mess Dress.

PANTHER SHOOTING NEAR JAMNAGAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMNAGAR, Dec. 1.

Late on Sunday afternoon His Excellency the Viceroy and the Maharaja Jam Saheb each mounted on an elephant went out from the Samana camp with a complement of seasoned Shikaris to shoot panthers in the neighbourhood. The Viceroy was the first to bag a panther. At the sound of the shots the Maharaja Jam Saheb's elephant shied beyond control and bolted off with the riders. In spite of the strenuous efforts made by the motorists to arrest the mad career of the intractable animal it eluded all pursuit. With unrivalled pluck and coolness the Jam Saheb got down from the houddah and shot a panther of enormous proportions amid the acclamations of His Excellency and party.

Their Excellencies returned to Jamnagar at seven at night and proceeded to the Badminton Hall to attend the State Banquet which was attended, among others, by the Ruling Chiefs of Dhrangadra, Porbunder, Limbdi, Muli and Dhrol. The Jam Saheb proposed the toast of Their Excellencies which was warmly responded to by all assembled. His Excelency, in reply, paid a glowing tribute to the great strides Jamnagar had taken in all directions during the enlightened rule of the Maharajah Jam Saheb. His Excellency and party next motored to witness the illuminations with multi-coloured lights with which the whole of the route from the Badminton Hall to the Lakhota Talao was resplendent beyond description. At daybreak on Monday His Excellency and party motored to Rozi for shooting rabbits, partridges and other small game and returned to Jamnagar after partaking of light refreshments. Before leaving Jamnagar at eleven o'clock he presented souvenirs to several officers for their labours in connection with the visit.

VICEROY ARRIVES IN BOMBAY.

MR. V. J. PATEL NOT PRESENT AT THE STATION.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.V.O., the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, accompanied by Her Excellency Countess of Reading, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning. Despite the Municipal Corporation's resolution requesting the President to attend the official functions to be held in honour of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Bombay, Mr. V. J. Patel, the President, was absent at the Victoria Terminus. It was, of course, a foregone conclusion, as whatever the official verdict of the Municipal Corporation, be, Mr. Patel would not have attended the official functions and he was not expected either by the officials or non-officials to be present at the Victoria Terminus station to shake hands with the Viceroy. The platform No. 7 was tastefully decorated by the Railway Company and the Public Works Department who were responsible for the special arrangements for the Viceregal arrival which was well packed with officials representing different Services under the Crown. A special accommodation was also reserved for the rulers of Native States and Consuls and Vice-Consuls of various countries. The only striking feature that attracted the attention of the visitors in spite of civil regulation dresses and military uniforms was a white spotless khaddar cap, black khaddar coat and coloured bordered scarf round the shoulders donned by Mr. M. D. Karki, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, representing the Kanara District. He was seated along with other members of the Bombay Legislative Council. On their arrival, Their Excellencies were received by H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson and introduction then followed with the members of the Executive Council, Ministers, Judges of the High Court, and prominent citizens among whom were also Sir D. J. Tata, Sir Purshotam Thakurdas, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw, H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, H. H. Sir Desai of Sawantwadi, H. H. the Raja of Baria and the Raja of Mudhol, etc. There was no demonstration of clapping or shouts of "hurrahs" either at or outside the station and after inspecting the guard-of-honour Their Excellencies drove away in a procession to Government House via Waudby Road, Mayo Road, Church Gate, Queen's Road and Chaupaty escorted by the Governor's Budyguard, Bombay Light Horse and Field Officers of Indian Cavalry. The procession was followed by Mr. P. A. Kelly, the Police Commissioner and Mr. E. L. Cauty and Khan Bahadur K. J. Petigara, the Deputy Commissioners.

INTERVIEWS.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews to:—Sir Norman Macleod; The Rt. Revd. Dr. E. J. Palmer; The Most Revd Dr. A. Goodier; Mr L. S. Hudson M.L.C.; Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Bart.; Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart.; Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart.; Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.C.; Mr. P. A. Kelly; Mr. Ishwardas Laxmidas at Government House, Bombay.

OTHER ENGAGEMENTS.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by His Excellency the Governor lunched with the President and the Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana and the Teams of the Quadrangular Cricket Match (Europeans and Hindus) yesterday.

His Excellency the Viceroy inspected the Development Schemes yesterday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dinner Party at Government House yesterday to meet their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading. The following had the honour of being invited:—

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, H.H. the Raja of Baria, the Hon. Sir Norman MacLeod, the Hon. Sir Maurice and Lady Hayward, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Gulam Hussain Hidayatallah, Sir Jamsetjee and Lady Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, Lieut. General Sir Harold and Lady Walker, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. G.E. Chatfield, Major General A. Hooton, Sir Chunanlal Setalvad, Major General Sir Henry Freeland, Mr. and Mrs. R. McLean, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Cadell, Mr. J. B. Kanga, Dr. A. da Silva, Haji Mahomed Akbar Khan; Mr. L.S. Hudson and Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Kelly.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading inspected the Bombay Girl Guides yesterday.

THE MYSTERIOUS ADDRESS.

ANJUMAN ZIA-UL ISLAM'S PROTEST.

The following telegram has been sent by the Honorary Secretary of the Anjuman Zia-ul Islam of Bombay to the Private Secretary of H. E. the Governor in connection with the Moslem Deputation to the Viceroy:—

"Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam of Bombay learns with surprise that a Presidency Moslem Deputation is waiting upon Viceroy to present address on behalf of Moslem community. Anjuman knows not who organised it. It regrets that monopoly of selection and drafting address was given by Government to organiser. All news about address was kept secret and no mention about it was made in official Viceregal programme. Anjuman strongly protests against high handed action of organiser and disowns deputation. Kindly submit this to H. E."

STRANGE RECEPTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—How will you style these incidents. Please? Reception or Deception?

(1) The Thakore Saheb of Gondal decorated his station, and spent a lot of his subjects' money for the reception of the Viceroy. H. E.'s special went past the station, but did not halt! Why, please?

(2) The Nawab of Junagadh also made preparations for the Viceroy's flying visit. But he too had the same experience! Why, please?

(3) At Bombay, the Bureaucracy and Jobookamis tried to muster people for H. E.'s Reception. What was the result? Even a Jewish Friend had to admit, that in no sense it was a Reception! Was it even a successful deception?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

MR. WAMAN MUKADAM REFUSES TO ATTEND.

Mr. Waman Mukadam, M.L.C., Panch Mahals returned the Government invitation with the folowing letter:—

To C. W. A. Turner, Esquire,
Ag. Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.
Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to thank you heartily for sending me an invitation as directed by the Governor in Council to be present at the Victoria Terminus Station at 8-30 a.m. on 2nd December 1924. on the occasion of the public arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General of India.

I would have attended the function without any inconvenience to myself as I am in Bombay on that date for the meeting of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Co-operative Credit Society Act if I would have thought it proper to attend the same.

After considering over this point deeply and after cursory glance over the regime of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor-General of India, his administration drives me to the conclusion that I should not be present at this function.

I believe, sir, such occasions are the thermometers to measure the heat of self-respect in the educated people of this unlucky land.

It will be admitted on all hands that I cannot have any ill will or bear any grudge against the person of this highest officer of India, but not only that I have no admiration for his administration but most reluctantly I have to declare that His Excellency's administration is a *failure*.

It is in the time of this Viceroy that thousands of our educated youngmen were sent to Jail in various provinces for their crime of Patriotism and love for Liberty.

It is during his period of administration that the several officers boldly fanned the flames of fire caused communal differences in this country.

The Bengal Ordinance and the arrests of men like S. C. Bose are the incidents of yesterday only.

This is a slap on the manhood of this country and it is impossible for a man with self-respect to be present to respect His Excellency the Viceroy when our cheeks are still red and the marks of finger are perceivable. I hope we are not so blunt now as to swallow the insult intentionally offered to our Motherland.

I herewith return the card with thanks.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. S. MUKADAM,

Godhra, Nov. 30, 1924.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

10-30 a.m.—H. E. the Viceroy receives a Mahomedan Deputation.

11 a.m.—H. E. the Viceroy grants interviews.

11 a.m.—H. E. the Countess of Reading grants an interview to Mr. G. K. Devadhar.

11-20 a.m.—H. E. the Countess of Reading leaves Government House to inspect the Welfare Centre at Tardeo.

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) AT 10-30 A.M.

His Excellency will receive a Mahomedan Deputation in the Drawing Room at 10-30 a.m.

The programme is as under:—

1. On arrival of His Excellency, the Private Secretary wil introduce he Honourable Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, M.C.S., the Head of the Deputation, to His Excellency.

2. The Head of the Deputation will then introduce the members to His Excellency (about 50 to 60 Members).

3. With the permission of His Excellency the Head of the Deputation will read the address. All the Members will remain standing while the address is being read.

4. His Excellency will then reply. The Members will take their seats.

5. The silver casket containing the address will be presented to His Excellency.

6. His Excellency will be garlanded.

INTERVIEWS.

His Excellency will grant interviews today (Wednesday) as under:—

The Hon'ble Sir Maurice Hayward, Kt., I.C.S., (Home Member) 11 a.m.

The Honourable Mr. H. S. Lawrence, C.S.I., I.C.S., (Finance Member) 11-15 a.m.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. Mehta (Revenue Member) 11-30 a.m.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), C.I.E., O.B.E. (General Member) 11-45 a.m.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah (Minister of Local Self-Government) 12 noon.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V Jadhav (Minister of Education) 12-15 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr A. M. K. Dehlavi (Minister of Forests and Excise) 12-30 p.m.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., (Nominated President of the Legislative Council) 12-45 p.m.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading will grant an interview to Mr. G. K. Devadhar 11 a.m.

INSPECTION OF INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

To-day (Wednesday) at 11-30 a.m.

Her Excellency accompanied by Lady Wilson will leave Government House at 11-20 a.m. to inspect the Infant Welfare Centre at Tardeo. On arrival, Her Excellency will be met by the Infant Welfare Committee consisting of:

Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir (Chairman).
Mrs. Kaikobad Dinshaw (Treasurer).
Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Houston, I.M.S. (Secretary).
Miss Goulding (Superintendent).

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Vakil.
Dilshad Begum.
Mrs. Clayton.
Mrs. Thomas.
Dr. J. E. Sandilands.
Dr. Mangaldas Mehta.
Mrs. Laud.
Mr. Jehangir Petit (the donor of the room).

The route will be via Walkeshwar Road, Chowpatty, Harvey Road, Tardeo Road, returning to Government House by the same route in reverse order.

LUNCHEON AT YACHT CLUB.

To-day (Wednesday) at 1-30 p.m.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by His Excellency the Governor will leave Government House at 1-15 p.m. to lunch with the Committee of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club. On arrival, His Excellency the Governor will introduce the President of the Club (Sir Lawless Hepper, Kt.) to His Excellency the Viceroy and the President will introduce the Vice-President and Members of the Managing Committee.

Mr. L. S. Hudson (Vice-President).
Colonel R. St. J. Gillespie (Commodore).
Mr. F. C. Annesley (Trustee).

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. F. G. Arnould,
Major-General H. A. V. Cummins, C.B., C.M.G.
Mr. H. T. Gorrie.
The Honourable Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp.
Mr. R. McLean.
Mr. H. C. B. Mitchell.
Mr. F. C. M. St. Paul.
Mr. W. P. G Taggart
Mr J. F. Watson.
Major D. W. Wilson, C.I.E.,

The route will be via Walkeshwad Road, Chowpatty, Sandhurst Bridge, Queen's Road, Bandstand Road, Mayo Road and Apollo Pier Road, returning to Government House by the same route in reverse order.

Dress:—Lounge Suits.

OPENING OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY AND LAYING OF FOUNDATION STONE OF RESEARCH LABORATORY OF INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE AT MATUNGA.

To-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Her Excellency the Countess of Reading will leave Government House at 4 p.m. to open the Technological Laboratory, and to lay the Foundation Stone of the Research Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee at Matunga. Their Excellencies will be met on arrival by the President (Dr. D. Clouston, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India), and the Vice-President of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and escorted by the two latter officials to the Dais. The President will then present the Members and Secretary of the Committee and the Director of the Laboratory to His Excellency the Viceroy.

MEMBERS.

Mr. W. Ellis Jones.
Mr. J. A. Kay, M.L.C.
Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E. M.B.E., M.L.A.
Mr. F. G. Travers.
Mr. G. Z. Meli.
Mr H. Horsman.
Mr. W. Roberts.
Rai Bahadur K. S. Nayuddu, M.L.C.
Rai Bahadur Seth Prabhu Dayal, M.B.E.
Mr. B. K. Lahiri.
M.R.Ry. R. Appaswamy Naidu Garu.
M.R.Ry. B. P. Sesha Reddi Garu.
Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik.
The Honourable Sir Muhammed Muzammil Ullah Khan, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
The Honourable Lala Sukhbir Sinha.
Mr. H. T. Conville.
The Honourable Rai Saheb Chaudhri Chhotu Ram, M.L.C.
Rao Saheb V. G. Kulkarni, M.L.C.
Mr. N. V. Deshmukh.

REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES.

Mr. Mazhar Hussain.
Dr S. M. Pagar.
Mr. Shahzad Ahmed Khan, B.Sc.
Mr. K. B. Tilloo.
Mr. A. Howard, C.I.E.
Mr. B. F. Madon.

REPRESENTATIVES OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. R. C. Broadfoot,
Dr. H. H. Mann.
Mr. D. Milne.
Mr. W. Youngman.
Rao Saheb Bhimbhai M. Desai.

The President will deliver his speech welcoming His Excellency and requesting him to perform the ceremony. His Excellency the Viceroy will reply. After the speech, Their Excellencies will proceed to the door of the Spinning Laboratory. The Secretary Mr. B. C. Burt) will hand the golden key to His Excellency and His Excellency will unlock the door of the Technological Laboratory, switch on the electric current (thus starting the machinery), inspect the Testing Room and, accompanied by the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Director of the Laboratory, will walk through the Technological Laboratory to the site where the foundation stone will be laid. The Secretary will then present the Architect and will hand the silver Trowel to His Excellency and His Excellency will lay the foundation stone.

The Vice-President of the Committee

(Continued in column 3.)

WHO IS A RENOWNED FEVER SPECIALIST?

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PROTECTION TO BANKS.

MR. SHROFF'S FALLACIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your columns for a few observations on the speech of Mr. K.R.P. Shroff delivered at the annual General Meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, especially on that portion of his speech which deals with the question of the necessity or otherwise of affording protection to Banks against frivolous and vexatious legal proceedings. And if I venture to cross swords with a foe-man so worthy of his steel as Mr. Shroff it is not without considerable diffidence. No one will question the competence of Mr. Shroff to speak on the matter. As one of the leading and enlightened members of the Stock Exchange of which he is worthily the President and, as enjoying unique opportunities of understanding the world of banking, finance and shares, he is in a position to speak with authority and his remarks naturally compel attention. It is for this very reason—that coming from a man of his position, experience and qualifications, his pronouncements will be considered as the last word on the subject.—I think it necessary to point out one or two considerations which in my opinion should somewhat modify his arguments and alter his conclusions.

Mr. Shroff remarks that his duty is to safeguard the interests of shareholders. All praise to him for this clear recognition of his duty, but when he adds that "Mr. Pochakhanawala is oblivious of the fact that some concerns have ruined the public," I must remark that there is nothing in what Mr. Pochakhanawala has said so far to justify such an interpretation on his attitude. As a matter of fact, speaking the other day at the opening ceremony of the Central Bank premises in Calcutta, Mr. Pochakanawala made his position clear in this respect. "*I do not suggest that the rights of the individual shareholders should be abridged or curtailed*, but would ask for legislation, especially for Banks, so that they may be protected against improper exercise of the machinery that was intended by law to be for the benefit of the public and not to be a means of satisfying private spite or desire for revenge or notoriety." (Italics mine.)

With all deference to Mr. Shroff, may I point out that the weakness of his position is derived mainly from the fact that he has failed to perceive in a correct degree the distinction between a Joint Stock Company as such and a Bank or Credit Institution. The remarks that he makes apply to an ordinary Joint Stock Company, they cannot apply to the case of a Credit Institution when the peculiar nature of such institutions is understood. It is a truism to say that a Bank is the most delicate of instruments recording in exaggerated measure the slightest change in the surrounding influences. It is in the highest degree sensitive. Like Caesar's wife, its reputation must be beyond reproach. Generally susceptible to the slightest breath or whisper, a Bank is much more so, in the peculiar circumstances of this country where they are yet in their infancy and where public confidence in Banks is yet to be developed.

A bank is the core and centre of the industrial and commercial activities of the country. It is responsible for the mobilisation, maintenance and distribution of that credit without which the whole business edifice will crumble to pieces. It is inconceivable that any country in the world can lay claim to self-autonomy if it has not a bank of its own, built with indigenous capital, managed with indigenous talent and utilised for indigenous purposes. Our country is far from satisfactorily situated in the matter of the facilities for Banking. The Banking institutions in this country, Indian as well as Foreign, form but a small fraction when compared with its vastness and the importance of its trade. There are few banks of any considerable size which can claim to be thoroughly Indian—Indian in capital, Indian in personnel and Indian in policy. Amongst such banks, the Central is admittedly the premier institution. It has earned the right to the distinction of being called a truly national bank. It is the one big-sized bank in which, from top to bottom, every employee is an Indian. Its success is an emphatic reputation of the slur that is now and again sought to be cast on the Indian's capacity to run a bank unaided by foreign talent. The bank's career has necessarily been an arduous one, especially as this insistence as a cardinal principle of an entirely Indian personnel gave rise to opposition from various quarters.

Yet within the last three years we have shown a phenomenal indulgence to the antics of an agitator instituting suit after suit unabashed by the failure of each one of them. It is time that the gravity of the situation is realised. It is no use playing with fire. Under the existing conditions of the Indian Company's Act, a man can bring a suit even though he knows at the very beginning that he will never win it. If the proceedings are in a police or Magistrate's court he goes scot-free when he fails in his suit as each party is to bear its own cost. It is not easy to bring a case of defamation or claim for damages and then even if we can how are we sure that the man is possessed of sufficient means wherefrom the Bank could recover damages. While the actual cost incurred in legal defence is heavy and the potential loss in damage to reputation is heavier so far as the Bank is concerned, those who seek to wreck them lose nothing. On the other hand they stand immediately to gain an amount of advertisement in papers which they cannot and will not otherwise obtain. It satisfies the vanity to see their name in print in bold head-lines and they congratulate themselves on the device whereby they loom into importance by being fitted against institutions of the size and position of the Central Bank. The gain is all on their side.

A bank needs protection against wanton attacks not only for its own sake but in the interests of the business world of which it is the main-stay.

Mr. Shroff does not at all go into the merits of the question whether banks require any protection of any kind whatsoever. He seeks to examine the merits of the remedy without having appreciated the disease. And while dismissing the precautionary measures suggested by Mr. Pochakanawala as cutting away the privileges of shareholders, he considers that the formation of a Shareholders' Association would be an effective panacea for these evils. He claims credit for his remedy as being "a machine driven not by statute but by human intelligence and human activity." The idea of a Shareholders' Association is nothing new. There is an association in Calcutta which as the "Chronicle" observed the other day, exists only as an adjunct of the Stock Exchange. In Bombay we have been hearing of the need of such an association for the last two years. A few months ago there was again a movement, of which the principal worker was Mr. Nabar, to bring into existence a Shareholders' Association. Though nothing has come out of it, Mr. Nabar will be able to testify that his proposal received the warmest support from Mr. Pochakanawala. The promulgation of a remedy is surely less important than the rendering possibility of the application of such a remedy. What does Mr. Shroff propose to make his suggestion practical?

Even assuming that such an Association takes concrete shape and becomes a life force the need for protection for credit institutions as contradistinguished from ordinary joint stock companies will not cease to exist. The remedies that Mr. Pochakanawala asks for may not be all feasible but some of them are nothing extraordinary. One of his suggestions is that the complainant should obtain a certificate from the Advocate-General or the Solicitor to the Government to the effect that it is *prima facie* case before the complainant can institute proceedings against a bank. This suggestion has been endorsed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The Registrar of Companies of Bombay is of opinion that this suggestion would not be desirable in a country where distances are so large. "In this Presidency, for instance, it would be a hardship if a shareholder in Aden of an Aden Company or in Quetta of Quetta Company had to come or forward his papers to Bombay for sanction before a prosecution could be launched in Aden or Quetta." The difficulty referred to by the Registrar is nothing in comparison to the large harm that is done to the fabric of credit by futile legal proceedings. Another precaution which is really no alteration in the Indian Companies Act but merely a change in Procedure is that it should be provided that the proceedings in cases where a Bank is involved must be conducted in camera and that no report should appear in public papers until the court has disposed of the case. Undue publicity as well as premature publicity is not desirable from any point of view. Without some such precaution the life of a banker in India is a veritable bed of thorns.—Yours etc.,

C. S. RANGASWAMI.

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SWARAJ WEEK IN CALCUTTA.

COMMENCED ON MONDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

The Swaraj Week commenced in Calcutta to-day. A crowded meeting was held at Mirzapore Park this evening and terminated after three hours. Mr. C. R. Das was to have presided over the meeting, but in his absence Mr. Kiranshanker Roy presided. The President announced that Mr. Das was having an interview with Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose in jail and he would be delayed in attending the meeting. Mr. Sirish Chandra Chatterjee was the principal speaker. He refused to believe the statement made by Lord Lytton that all those arrested were revolutionaries. Government associated every murder with political murders, but revolutionaries were a sort of people whom neither Government nor his friend Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose knew. Swaraj was attained by violence by a few countries but larger sacrifices were necessary to attain Swaraj by non-violent means. He finally appealed for money.

Swami Vishwanand spoke in Hindi and emphasised that the sole need of the hour was money. A large collection was made on the spot.

Mr. Roy then announced that Mr. Das would not be able to address the gathering and the meeting then dispersed.

ALL INDIA ART EXHIBITION IN LUCKNOW.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO STUDENTS OF ART.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 1.

Arrangements for the All-India Art Exhibition which is to be opened here by the Governor of the United Provinces on January 5, are nearing completion. It will for the first time focus at one place India's rich and varied contribution to the realm of pictorial arts and afford a unique opportunity to the students of art to study the gorgeous masterpieces of the Moghul Court painters and the lyrical poems in line and colour of the Rajput and Pahari schools side by side with the paintings of modern artists, Indian and European, reflecting the cosmopolitan culture of the present day.

The Maharaja of Tehi has lent tylelve most sumptuous paintings of Molarum, the last of the court painters, inspired by traditions of the Grand Moguls.

H. H. the Maharaja of Batia has sent beautiful specimens of a little studied local school which worked in the courts of the kings of Bundelkhand. Exhibits are expected from State libraries of Benares, Bikaner, Alwar, Jaipur, Kashmere and other States and the wonderful collections of the Rampur Khuda Bux Library and Manuk of Patna, Lala Sriram of Delhi, Lala Sitaram of Benares, Ramaswami Mudliar of Madras, the Society of Indian Arts, Benares will be generously represented. The oldest medieval paintings recently discovered by Mr. N. C. Mehta and tracings of frescoes contemporary and identical in spirit and technique with the art of Ajanta will be on view for the first time. The modern schools will be richly and variously represented by Mrs. Sultan Ahmad, Haldar, Basu, Tagore, the Bombay revivalists and other leading artists. Illustrated lectures by Ganguly, Stella, Kramrisch, Mehta and others have been arranged for December and January.

ITALY, OLD AND NEW.

PRINCIPAL DAVAR'S LECTURE

A public lecture was delivered by Principal Davar of Davar's College of Commerce at the Sydenham College of Commerce under the auspices of the Students' Union of the College on Saturday last, when Signor L. Mauzini the Royal Italian Consul presided. The lecturer said:—

After the dethronement of the last Emperor of Rome in 476 A. D. Italy for a time ceased to be a seat of learning, civilization and culture, but it soon revived and came into great prominence politically and commercially. The Republics of Venice, Florence, Milan, Pisa and Genoa developed, and although they were constantly harassed by foreigners they maintained their internal independence. Another set-back was experienced by the breaking up of the Roman Empire, when she passed into the hands of Jesuits and Australians. Italy became united under Victor Emmanuel and Rome was ultimately made the capital.

Since that time Italians seem to have made wonderful progress. The lecturer passed through Italy more than once in pre-war days and had the occasion to visit the important cities during the early part of the current year and comparing the progress he was surprised to find wonderful expansion in all directions. Practically the old towns had disappeared and new and flourishing cities had taken their places within the short space of time. In Genoa which is the birth place of Columbus the lecturer visited the Italian College of Commerce known as the Institute Superiore di studi Commercial. This is one of the cluster of Colleges started under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry which work in all important cities Genoa, Rome, Naples and Florence. The principal is appointed from the professors for three years in rotation and the College works under a board on which the representatives of the Municipal Corporation, the Chamber of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Education Department as well as the College authorities have their seats. The subjects of study are similar to those in vogue in English and Indian Colleges of Commerce. The examination system seems to be more searching and practical. Written question papers are set only in case of Foreign Languages and Accountancy whereas in most of the subjects the students are examined orally and for the Final Degree of D. Com. a thesis has to be written and the writer of thesis has also to go through a searching cross-examination from the professors and examiners with a view to prove that they studied and referred all the recognised works on the subject of their study. In Milan there is a University of Commerce which works independently and which has been endowed by a private citizen of great fortune and which has been recognised by the Government as the most prominent University in Italy for Commercial studies. The Principal and Professors of the College expressed themselves quite willing to receive students from Indian and other Universities and promised all help and assistance in connection with their studies.

A JUROR SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

The Sub-Divisional officer of Alipur delivered judgment to-day in the case in which Hiralal Ghose, a juror, was charged with attempting to receive bribe. The accused was empanelled as one of the jurors in a murder case in the Alipur criminal sessions in August 1923. During the trial of that case it was alleged the accused attempted to obtain bribe from the pleader defending the accused in the murder case. Hiralal pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 and to be imprisoned till the rising of the Court.

The Rev. Mr. E. O. Hervis who was mauled by a wounded tiger in Shimoga jungles on Thursday and whose arm was amputated as a result of injuries, died at Bonsnig Hospital, Bangalore. His funeral took place this morning at the Cossoor road cemetery and was masonic in character.

NEW ERA IN KATHIAWARD.

(Continued from page 6.)

no sane man was enlightened by such a rambling speech.

Waste of People's Money.

We fail to see why the insignificant announcement of a change in the machinery of communications with Indian States was accompanied by such *eclat* and pomp. It would have been made by a publication in the Gazette and would have saved trouble and worry to his Excellency and an enormous cost to the Indian Princes who have lavishly spent for the reception of his Excellency. Was there the slightest excuse to squander the money belonging to the subjects of the States for a purpose which did not advance their interest in the least? If the Viceroy had made use of this occasion to invite the Indian Princes to subscribe to the principle laid down in the gracious proclamation of the reforms there would have been some return for the waste of public money incurred on this occasion. But one fails to see any rhyme or reason in this ostentatious show and *tamasha*.

A Dangerous Suggestion.

There is a sinister suggestion in this connection made in a local paper against which we have to enter an emphatic protest. It is presumed that the Viceroy is solely responsible for the relations of the Paramount Power with the Indian States; that the Viceroy is an overworked officer; that the increasing work which the Political Department is called upon to discharge overtaxes its energies and that the Department is not under the direction of men with an intimate knowledge of their States and their problems. The Viceroy as such has nothing to do with Imperial policy. This title was created simply for ceremony and is used in connection with social functions of the Sovereign's Representative. The treaties and enjoyments considered so sacred by the Indian Princes are more with and by the Governor-General and not with or by the Viceroy. If there is any idea lurking behind the minds of those who are anxious to perpetuate autocracy that there should be a Viceroy apart from the Governor-General to look after the Indian States and receive his instructions from the Sovereign in the obsolete and unconstitutional mode of "Orders in Council", there cannot be a more dangerous insinuation against the interests of the Indian State subjects. The fact that the Governor-General is one of the hardest worked men in the British Empire does not lend obviously to the inference that there should be another person to share this burden irresponsible in character and in power. There is a loose talk in certain quarters that it is necessary to bifurcate the duties of the Governor-General so far as they relate to the Political Department and that these duties should be entrusted to a Prince of the blood royal who would be more in sympathy with the autocratic rulers of Indian States and who would govern under the instructions contained in the orders in Council. But such a suggestion is extremely mischievous and is fraught with serious consequences to the advancement of the Indian States. The Viceroy has got no constitutional position he has no statutory authority—the Governor-General in Council is responsible for the entire aministration of British India and for the control exercised in varying degrees over the Indian States. If the duties of the Governor-General have increased during these years there is a very convenient way out. A new post of a member in charge of the Political Department so far as it relates to the Indian States can be created in the Executive Council of the Governor-General. Instead of the work being virtually relegated to the Political Secretary thoroughly irresponsible, the work would be in the hands of a member of the Executive Council who should be made rsponsible to the Legislature. As regards the personnel of the Political Department the solution is very simple. If the Department is not manned by officers having intimate knowledge of the States and their people this defect can be radically cured by Indianization of this Department at an early date. It would be a strange revelation to our readers to know that the Indian Princes themselves, so accustomed to proclaim their patriotism in season and out of, Indianization of the Political Department, season, are thoroughly opposed to the Indianization of the Political Department. But to a statesman imbued with the honest desire to bring about reforms in this direction and brought up in the traditions of English public life there are no insuperable obstacles. If there is a will the way is quite open. The insistence on the Princes of the acceptance of the ideal contained in the Royal Proclamation of 1917, the creation of a member in the Cabinet of the Governor-General responsible for the States and to the Legislature and the Indianization of the Political Department will bring about the necessary reform in the Indian States and place them in a line with the administration in British India. Lord Reading has not shown that he is capable of this bold statesmanship and his tour in Kathiawad has proved thoroughly infructuous.

PLAGUE AT SALEM.

(Associated Press.)

SALEM, Dec. 1.

Plague is raging here in epidemic form and ratfalls are reported daily. For the week ending 25th November over 68 attacks and 58 deaths were reported. Inoculation is in progress and many people are leaving the town.

SYNOD OF BISHOPS.

MEASURES TO RECONSTITUTE CHURCH IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Metropolitan of India, at the close of the Synod of Bishops, has issued the following to the Associated Press for communication to the public:—The gathering of Bishops was primarily an Episcopal Synod, that is a meeting of Bishops of the provinces of India, Burma and Ceylon. One clergyman was summoned for every Bishop who attended. Eleven of the thirteen Bishops only were able to be present. The Church in India is at present much occupied in shaping the proposed measure to secure its own autonomy and in framing the constitution under which it will work in future. For this purpose the provincial council has appointed a Board and a Drafting Committee. It happened, therefore, that the Assembly sat sometimes as Synod sometimes (with one or two additional members) as the Board while the Drafting Committee sat more or less continuously in intervals between the meetings trying to word various suggestions and criticisms which were made in the draft constitution submitted. Twelve preliminary declarations and fourteen chapters of the constitution were scrutinised and amended some of them very fully. A revised edition will now be printed and issued to the diocesan councils for their consideration. With regard to the church measure the Board gave anxious consideration to the method of securing to the English speaking congregation in the fullest manner possible the use of the English prayer book and ministrations to which they have been accustomed and on the 29th they had an interview with Sir Charles Innes whose interest in the matter was naturally very keen and methods were proposed which would if adopted secure the rights of the English speaking congregations more amply than anything hitherto suggested. We may hope that the agreed measure may be presented to the provincial council in January 1926.

INDIAN NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The following circular has been issued by the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the I. N. Social Conference, Belgaum:—

"The Indian National Social Conference will be held as usual at Belgaum during Congress week. An influential representative Reception Committee has been formed with the undersigned as Chairman and Mr. P. N. Gurkoo, B.A., President, District Local Board, Belgaum, Prof. S. V. Phadnis, National College, Bombay, Mr. B. K. Dalvi, B. A. L. L. B., M. L. C., Assistant Public Prosecutor, Belgaum, Mrs. Banubai Apte, Lady-Superintendent of the Kanyashala and Mr. V. A. Mujumdar, B.A.L.L.B., Pleader, Belgaum as Secretaries. Individuals and public bodies interested in the social reform movement are requested to intimate to the Secretaries above-mentioned their intention to attend the Conference and also if they require any special arrangements for board and lodging to be made for them. The information should reach the undersigned before the end of this month.

The lesson conveyed by recent events is, that political reforms in India are hampered owing to insufficient social preparation. The question of the Depressed Classes, the important non-Brahmin movement in Maharashtra and Southern India, and even the question of Hindu-Muslim unity, are preeminently subjects which cannot be advanced except by changes in our social outlook. Then there are the questions affecting the health and education of the people which demand the close attention of the social reformer. Some important social legislation has been passed by the Reformed Legislatures, Provincial and Central, bearing on social questions, but much still remains to be done, and it is high time for social reformers to settle the lines on which such legislation should be undertaken in the near future. An effort will be made at the next Social Conference to devise a constitution for the Conference on broad and elastic lines, and your suggestions on the point will be welcome.

I have to request you further that it will be helping the cause of social reform a great deal if you kindly send to me a brief review of social reform activities in which you may be interested so that it may be possible to place the same before the Conference. All social reform associations are requested to kindly send in a short resume of their work as soon as possible."

WIRELESS BROAD CASTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It may be interesting to those interested in wireless, and others situated as I am away from town life, with nothing but jungle all around for miles, to know that here in Kandivli, 30 miles from Bombay, we can enjoy the musical programme broadcast from different stations and thus not feel our lonely situation so much.

It is a grand thing to have a decent receiver and be able to break the monototny in such places for an hour or two each day. It makes one feel more like work and less bored with the daily strain of business.

On Saturday I brought one of Messrs. Walter Rogers and Company's two valve receivers. I fixed a 100 feet aerial 20 feet from the ground and tacked an earth connection in the usual way to a water pipe finishing at about 6-30 and 6-45 I switched on according to the instructions I had got with the set and my word it was simply grand. Every word of songs and amusements was quite distinct and the music was just as though it were played in my own room. Two very remarkable fettures with this set are that it is entirely simple—my cook being able to work it and it is perfectly quiet. Nothing was heard save signals and the music. As the music stopped and 2 F.V. switched off then was absolute silence. The switching on was quite distinct and the steady hum from the transmitter. Then came the music and bulletins quite loud and clear. I had no trouble with it in any way. The little thing worked admirably and I must say I am grateful that some one directed me to Walter Rogers and Company. These people evidently know their business.

During the night I had the temerity to attempt to listen to English programme on this very low aerial and simple two valve set and I am sure that had I more experience I would have heard it. I got what I have been told were the carriers whistlings quite distinct and the wave-length denotes that I was working on about 490 meters. I hope to be able to report more favourably in the near future. I think this remarkable. The whole installation only took a matter of a few hours and the thing worked right away. I shall be grateful if you will publish this for the benefit of the many situated as I am.

I will, some day, send pictures of the whole business.—Yours, etc.,

A. BELLEFONTAINE,
Mechanical Engineer, B. B. R. Scheme,
Post Kandivli,
Thana District (Bombay).
Kandivli, Nov. 24.

CYCLONE IN GANJAM DISTRICT.

GREAT HAVOC ALL ALONG THE COAST

PEOPLE IN DISTRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

The recent cyclone in the Ganjam district appears to have blown for four days from the 20th November, causing great havoc all along the coast. The railway line from Jadurudi to Mandassa was under three feet of water and diversions had to be put up for the passing of the Calcutta mail to and fro. The cyclone caused damage to irrigation tanks and plantations as well as to houses in certain parts. There is thus a good deal of distress among people living in the Ganjam coast and local committees are now busy at work affording as much relief as possible.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

Bengal, week-ending November 26th:—The weather was cloudy. The light and scattered showers that fell during the week in most parts of the Presidency have not been favourable to the standing crops generally. The sowing of spring crops and harvesting of winter paddy continue but the operations have been retarded to some extent by the untimely rain.

Bihar and Orissa, November 28th:—Recent rains have been beneficial to rape and mustard and early sown rabi corps but sowings generally are late and considerable areas of low land are still flooded and will not be sown.

Assam, December 1st:—Prospects of pulses mustard and outturn of winter rice, sugarcane, cotton and tea are fair but recent rain has considerably damaged standing crops.

Punjab, November 29th:—The condition of weather has remained dry.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, December, 1.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.921 inches.

Temperature of Air	.. ..	77.3 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	69.4 "
Dew Point	.. ..	64.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	68% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	0.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	86 3 "
Minimum " "	..	70.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		E,ENE,NW,NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. .. ..	144 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER Depth on Still.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. n.	Dec.	h. m	ft in.
Tu.	2	3 16	28 10	2	9 51	18 2
		15 29	25 9		21 22	17 11
W	3	4 10	27 10	3	11 5	18 11
		16 39	25 0		22 36	19 3
Th.	4	6 5	26 11	4	12 20	18 9
		18 4	24 10		.. ..	.. ..
F.	5	6 22	26 3	5	0 2	20 3
		19 31	25 2		13 21	18 5
Sat.	6	14 38	26 5	6	0 48	19 4
		8 18	25 3		14 2	18 5
Sun.	7	8 22	25 10	7	2 35	20 3
		21 32	26 8		14 57	17 6
M.	8	2 25	29 10	8	3 48	18 4
		14 28	26 7		20 28	16 5

MADRAS COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 1

The agenda for the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council includes a non-official resolution recommending the removal of the sex disqualification for election to the Legislative Council. The system of starring questions to be answered in the Legislative Council had been under consideration of the President for some time and he now proposes its introduction in the local Legislature. Under this system only starred questions will be called in Council and the privilege of putting supplementary questions will be restricted to these. Not more than eight starred questions put by one member to be included in each day's agenda.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 2.

S S Genoa, Bonzamino Genoa.
S S Argenfels, Egger, Hamburg.
S S Jalaveera Ray Calcutta
S S Goalpara Levy, Rangoon.
S S Clan Macwhirtle, Westropp, Mauritius.
S S Crawford Castle Hughes Port Lius.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 3.

S S Amur Maru, Sekijo, Kobe.
S S Newby Hall, Kendock, Liverpool.
S S Vinstra Berg Calcutta.
S S Anfora, Prisolich, Genoa.
S S Homayun, Leck, Mauritius.
S S Burjora, Sammuel, Busreh.

LOADING.

Dec. 2.

Steamer Chindwara for Rangoon.
Steamer Jalaveera for Rangoon.
Steamer Geno afor Genoa.
Steamer Ceylon Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.

S S Genoa:—The M Itaiiana steamer Genoa 4635 tons, Captain G Bonzamino, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Argenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Argenfels 3540 tons, Captain F Egret, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalaveera, 2903 tons, Captain Ray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Macwhirtle:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macwhirtle, 3757 tons, Captain T G Westropp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar.

S S Crawford Castle:—The Graham T. Company's steamer Crawford Castle, 4383 tons, Captain E G Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Port Lius, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Amur Maru:—The O S K steamer Amur Maru, 4823 tons Captain M Sekijo, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Newby Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Newby Hall, 2848 tons, Captain J W Kendock, wil sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Anfora:—The M Italiana steamer Anfora 3540 tons, Captain P Prisdich, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Burjora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Burjora, 1903 tons, Captain W Sammad, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Homayun:—The B and P S N Company's steamer Homayun 2732 tons, Captain J E Leck, will sail to-day from harbour for Mauritius with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, December 2.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Sbed.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, 5,989, London, 6/12, M M and Co.
4 City of Cairo, Karachi 5/12 K N Co.
9 Alps Maru, Kobe, 11/12 O S K Kaisha.
11 Vigo, 3243, Hull, N F J F and Co.
10 Karagloa 3647 Durban, 10/12 M M & Co.
15 Kurmark 3177, Dunkirk, 4/12 T M & Co.
16 Crisfield 4670, N.Y., 5/12 Vol. Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

7 Havildar 3086 Cal. 5/12 T M & Co.
8 Ceylon Maru 2995, Kobe, 11/12 N Y Kaisha
15 Barala 1899, Basra, 10/12 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Ahmedi 1331 Basra N F S. Hassum & Co.
D & E Jalaveera 2909, Kobi 6/12 M M & Co.
L Cape Point, 2270, N.F, 8/12, Graham and Co.
N Galconda, 3,203, Cal, 5/12 M M and Co.
P Vitellia, 2681 Cal, 5/12 S S N Co.
F Dromore Castle, 3199 Dunkirk, N F. Graham Trading Co.

EXPORTS.

2-12-24.

S S Kaisar-I-Hind for London:—2 cases cotton curtains, B J Bhumgara; 15 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhoy and Co.; 30 cwt cardamoms N C Bhesania;; 10 bales goat skins tanned, L Hassam; 20 bales sheep skins tanned, L Hassam; 1 bale cow hides tanned, L Hassam; 5 bales sheep skins tanned, M Laduck; 8 bales goat skins tanned, M Laduck; 40 cwt kuth roots, Katar Singh and Sons; 10 cwt cardamom seed, R S Tata and Co.; 2 bales sheep skins tanned, Haji R Rahemanbhai and Co.; 5 bales goat skins tanned, Haji R Rahemanbhai and Co. 3 bales goat skins tanned, Haji N and Haji Eisa; 11 bales cow hides tanned, Haji N and Haji Eisa; 39 casks wet salted goat skins Haji N and Haji Eisa; 16 cwt fishmaws, H C Chocksee and Co.

S S Kaisar-I-Hind for Amsterdam:—50 bales clean cotton waste, Ralli Bros.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for Barcelona:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.;

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for Gibralter:—2 bales woollen carpets, C Ootamchand.

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool—92 bales cotton, H M Mehta and Co.; 212 cwt millets, Amin and Sons; 120 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co. Ltd, 85 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co. Ltd. 100 bales wool, B Harbhum and Co.

S S City of Cairo for Marseilles:—315 cwt gum Arabic, P Kooverjee and Co.

S S Newby Hall for Antwerp:—100 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwt. ground nuts, Volkart Bros.; 255 cwt Linseed oil cake, L Ebramji; 63 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Genova for Genoa:—2000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co. Ltd; 210 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 3999 cwt toel seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Genova for Naples:—10000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Dramore Castle for Dunkirk:—605 bales cotton, F F Campbtell and Co. Ld.; 3000 cwt poppy seed, Ralli Bros.; 12000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Crisfield for New York:—25 bales cotton thread waste, S Kanji and Co.; 3000 cwt. myrobolams, F F Campbell and Co. Ld.; 4 pots Rosa Oil, E Virjee and Co.; 20 bales lamb skins (for furs) Grindlay and Co. Ld.

S S Crisfield for Philadelphia:—21 empty cylinders, Bombay Ammonia R Stores and Pkg. Co. 60 bales cotton thread waste, S Kanaji and Co.; 18 bales dry salted goat skins, Briskey and Co.; 75 casks wet salted goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S Morioko Maru for Hongkong:—78 cwt Assofoetida, Hajiani Bros.

S S Morioko Maru for Kobe:—3½ cwt ivory H Ramjee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ld.; 1200 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ld.

S S Amur Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Amur Maru for Yokaichi:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Amur Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Amur Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Sicilia for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—400 bales cotton twist, C Bomanji and Co.

IMPORTS.

2-12-24.

S S Sicilia. Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From Shanghai:—12 bales Raisins, 213 bales Tea, 618 cases Tea, 101 half chests black tea, 25 bales cotton yarn, 25 bales silk, 30 cases silk, 46 bundles silk 490 bundles Green Tea 205 half chests Green Tea, 960 cases Green Tea, 25 cases silk yarn, 159 cases silk P goods, 30 cases Ginger.

From Kobe:—40 cases celluloid bangles.

From Hongkong:—25 packages sugar candy, 100 packages Fire crackers; 100 rolls matting 15 baskets China Roots, 650 bales cassia, 333 bags refined sugar, 24 cases silk, 44 cases silk P. good 30 cases cotton socks 125 cases ginger, 25 cases chowchow; 20 cases peers.

From Singapore:—890 pieces planks, 50 chests tea, 608 bags Sago flour 43 bags nutmegs, 177 cases betel nuts, 50 cases gum benjamin.

From Penang:—13 cases Nutmegs, 153 bags Pearl topioca.

From Colombo:—48 bales cotton piece goods, 11 bales corks, 3 boxes bar gold, 18 boxes cheese, 100 packages Asphalt 15 bags Arecanuts 100 bags coffee; 912 bags copra 51 cases Dried Fruit 90 cases Dripnings; 481 cases canned fish, 219 cases canned fruits, 23 cases Wine.

From Sedney:—106 casks Tallow, 17 cases biscuits.

From Melbourne:—23 pipes tallow.

From Adelaide:—109 pipes talow.

S S Vasna. Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From Basrah:—160 bags dates, 1190 bundles dates, 9983 baskets dates, 6 cases soiled notes, 178 cases silver coins.

S S Crisfield. Agents:—Volvart Bros.

From Calentta:—42 packages steel buffing follower 42 packages steel draft yokes.

PUGNACIOUS SCHOOLMASTER.

KNOCKS OUT TWO TEETH WITH ONE BLOW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Dec. 1.

Sorabji Byramji, a young Parsi, who said he was a teacher in the Municipal Guzerathi School at Grant Road and who had been charged by the Railway Police before Mr. Gunjikar, City Magistrate, Bandra, with grievous hurt under Sec. 325 I. P. C. was on Saturday convicted of the minor offence of simple hurt and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40.

The complainant in the case was a Guzerathi Surveyor, Ootamchand Hariram Patheck, of Panalal Tenace, Grant Road.

Mr. V. T. Joshi who appeared for the complainant, the Railway Prosecutng Jamadar in submitting his case gave a rather surprising account of the schoolmaster's behaviour and pugilistic proclivities while travelling in a railway train.

On the last Dussera Day, it appears, the complainant with a party of friends, and relatives went out for an outing to Santa Cruz. While returning in the evening he caught the Borivli local arriving at Santa Cruz at 5-55 p.m. As he entered a compartment with his wife and a child, two female relatives and some other male companions, he saw the accused who had English clothes on, seated in the compartment with his legs stretched out on the bench opposite to his seat. Complainant beckoned him to draw back his legs and sit properly, but the accused haughtily refused to do so, whereupon the complainant sat by his side and putting his hand on his legs once more asked him to remove his legs. Without further provocation the accused struck the complainant a blow with his clenched fist on his mouth and knocked out two of his front teeth. This created a commotion and the Parsi fearing some very unenviable ribroasting pulled the emergency chain which immediately brought the guard on the scene. The guard accompanied the accused to the Bandra Station where a formal complaint was lodged with the Railway Police.

The accused's version was that he had been mercilessly belaboured although the teeth had been knocked out by an accident, the complainant having dashed his mouth against a door. He had been so roughly handled, said the accused, that "in the fight my necktie and hat fell off and my ruby collar button was lost"

His worship held that the accused did not intend to cause such grievous hurt as had resulted and therefore convicted him of the minor offence of simple hurt and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 40 out of which Rs. 20 was to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1924.

For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
England	...	...	...
Austria and Italy (superscribed).	...	...	...
Japan (superscribed)			
China (,,) ..	"Morioka Maru"	4-12-24.	12 Noon.
Singapore (,,)			
Shanghai (,,) ...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	...	...	...
Mauritius	"Homayun" via Karachi.	3-12-24.	6-30 p.m.
East Africa			
South Africa	"Karagola"	10-12-24.	12 Noon.
Seychelles			

HIGH COURT.

"STANDARD RENT" AND RENT FARMERS.

INTERESTING POINT OF LAW

O. O. C. J.

SUIT NO. 3379 OF 1924.

Raja Dhanraj Girji, Navising Girji ... Plaintiff.

Vs.

N. W. Warde Defendant.

An interesting point of law was decided by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt on the 1st of December 1924 as to what is to be considered the "Standard Rent" when large premises are farmed out to the rent farmer who sub-lets the building again to different small tenants.

In this case, the plaintiff filed a suit for the recovery of the rent due and for ejectment, and demanded rent alleging that the Standard Rent should be based on what the tenant was paying for a particular flat on the 1st of January 1916, together with the usual percentage allowed by the Rent Act. The defendant contended that the "Standard Rent" should be based on what the landlord got from his immediate tenant under his lease and that what the rent farmer paid to the landlord should be apportioned and the "Standard Rent" should for the flat be ascertained on the said basis. In this particular case, the landlord was getting Rs. 2850 from one Dr. Billimoria who had taken the whole of the Watson Annexe on a lease for 5 years, and the said Dr. Billimoria had to pay the Municipal tax and the ground rent and costs of certain repairs, and he as a matter of fact sub-let the premises which consisted of 13½ tenements to different persons.

The learned Judge after going into the law on the point decided that the basic rent in a case of this kind would be what the tenents actually paid for a particular flat on the 1st of January 1916, plus the usual percentage, and passed the decree accordingly.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Pocock for the defendant.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, December 3, 1924.)

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

80-24—504-22—Vachha and Co, Mahomed Umer Abdul Rasool, Monji Goculdas, Ramanlal and Co.

82-24—3797-23—Malvi M R and Co, Velji Dharamsy and Co, N S Engineer and another, Dubash and Co.

84-24—947-23—Malvi M. R. and Co. R B Kalljanmal Tallockchand, Dharamsy and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.

86-24—1899-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Manibhai and Co, K C Surimanvedan Raja Kottakal, Edgelow G W and Co.

61-24—1899-21—Edgelow G W and Co, K C Shrimanvedan Raja Kottakal, The Malabar Timbers Co Ltd and others Crawford B and Co, Amin and D.

77-24—1802-24—Dubash and Co, Manilal Chunilal and another, Manilal Damodardas Mody, Motichand and D.

70-24—2327-21—Merwanji K and Co, Ganeshram Muohar, Ramjidas Raghunathrai, Thakoredas and Co.

74-24—3811-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Vallabhdas Chaturbhuj and others Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Madhawji and Co, Captain and v. Manubhai and Co.

49-24—175-22—Payne and Co, Gulbaji Ajisiji and Co, Rustomji Curseiji Banatwalla and others, M B Chothia and Co, Shamrao M and H, Wadia G and Co.

44-24—1912-22—Mulla and M, Jagannath Chagmal and another, Multanchand Badrinarayan, Madhavji and Co.

85-24—4145-22—Subnis G and Co, Khanderao Ramnath Dingal, Gopal Yeswant Hele, Jehangir M and S.

87-24—3462-21—Merwanji K and Co, Wamanrao Bhai Thakur, The Ford Automobiles (India) Ltd, Little and Co.

89-24—5047-23—Ferreira and V, Premshanker Odhavji Bhatt, Mariambai, Kanga and Co.

90-24—5046-22—Ferreira and V, Premshanker Odhavji Bhatt, Narandas Ranchoddas and another, Kanga and Co.

91-24—2317-22—Wadia G and Co, Ibrahim Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy and others, International Banking Corporation, Crawford B and Co.

49-20—1127-20—Payne and Co, Kissondas Tribhowandas and another, Ratanji Dorabji, Mulla and M.

REFERENCE FROM THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Ref 1-24—S C Ct 22720-22 and 22898-22—Little and Co, Dadabhay Framji Cama and others, Damond Jamatudin and another, Shaikh Ahmed Vazir Patanker.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

531-24—Dabholker and J, Oomer Haji Adam and another, Abdulla Haji Abdul Karim, In Person.

4354-23—Thakordas and Co, Chotalal Jekisondas and others, Gokuldas Acharlal and others, Punanand C and J.

4355-23—Thakoredas and Co, Chotalal Jekisondas and others, Gokuldas Acharlal and others, Puranand C and J, Raghvaya N and Co.

4618-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Buntoke Liladhar Mudanji, Govindas Tulsidas and another, Malvi M R and Co.

332-24—Khandwalla and C, Chaganlal Makanji Desai, Baba Ratanlal Chunilal Jeweller, Daetur and Co.

1865-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kashilal Ramvallabh, Radha Kisonji Hardayal and others, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co, Captain and V.

1866-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kashilal Ramvallabh, Radha Kisonji Hardayal and others, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co, Captain and V.

2832-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Maneklal Shah, Jethabhai Narsy, Amin and D.

2785-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Maneklal Shah, Jeethabhai Narsy, and other, Amin and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

5018-23—Motichand and D, Ahmed Karim Thanawalla and anr v Sagatchandra Mancharam, Manilal and K.

2143-24—Motichand and D, Suleman Haji Esmail and others, Someshwar Girdharbhai, Mehta L and Co.

795-23—Mulla and M, Hukmichand Rambhagat v Hirchand Mahomed, Manilal and K.

2784-23—Daphtary F and D, Gordhandas Ramdas Jajodya v Ramkaranda Jainarayen and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

1919-23—Malvi M R and Co, Amulakchand Wevaram v Durgaprasad Balwant, Mulla and M.

4725-23—Tyabji D and Co, Khushalchand Gopaldas v Rameshawar Prasad and anr, Vachha and Co.

1350-24—Jehangir and S, Currimbhai Abdul Husein Plumber v Dilshad Begum, Tyabji D and Co.

1042-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jeram Dhanaji and Co v Jamnadas Mathuradas and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

1119-24—Motichand and D, Punamchand Bahadurchand v Thakoredas Mangaji and anr, Furnanand C and J.

1129-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jivatlal Pratapsi v Jesiram Jugannath and Co, Khandwala and Chh, Bhoishanker K and G.

1176-24—Mulji P and P, N H Moos v Kasturchand Poonamchand, Amin and D.

1662-24—Merwanji K and Co, Pirojbai and others, Shavakshaw Dorabji Bhaiwandiwalla, Payne and Co.

4498-23—Amin and D, Manilal Bhogilal, Thakoredas Pranjiwandas and another, Amerchand and M.

920-24—Dabholker and J, Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Kanji Purshotam, Ferreira and V.

4299-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhoy M Darabsetu, Navalchand Malukchand Amarchand and M.

363-24—Jhavery and Co, Nityanand Umanand Narasha Jekisondas, Dikshit M and Co.

364-24—Jhavery and Co, Nityanand Umanand Narasha Jekisondas, Dikshit M and Co.

2025-24—Jhavery and Co, Nityanand Umanand, Ganpatshaji Narenshaji, Dikshit M and Co.

971-24—Motichand and D, Hatmi and Co, The Maharajah Automobile Works and another, Dapitary F and D.

1227-24—Shah and C, Damodardas Jugjiwan and others, Dayashanker Denshanker and Co, Purnanand C and J.

1466-24—Mulla and M, Dhavji Kanji, Narsiprasad Gangadhar, Captain and V.

1836-24—Nanubhoy D Chatt, The Appollo Stationery Mart, Dinshaw H Bode and another, Mulla and M.

2015-24—Merwanji K and Co, Pirojbai Hormusji Maneckji Bhewandiwalla and others, Burjorji Rustomji Bhiwandiwalla, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 48.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

FOR ARGUMENT ON QUESTION OF COSTS.

3301-22—Mehta L and Co, The Climax Industrial Syndicate, The Sipra Cotton Spng and Wg Mills Ltd and others, Thakoredas and D, Little and Co.

FOR REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

3301-22—Mehta L and Co, The Climax Industrial Syndicate, The Sipra Cotton Spng and Wg Mills Ltd, Little and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4257-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Word Auxiliary Insurance Corporation Ltd, Payne and Co.

4271-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Northern Assurance Co Ltd and others, Payne and Co.

4282-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The British Indian General Insurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

4875-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Vallabhdas Mulji, Pranshanker Narbhashanker Ghellabhai and others, Pandia and Co, Mulla and M.

1899-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Madhawji Gulchand, vs Narandas Dharamsey and others, Mulla and M, Madhowji and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

S-C-Ct-1321-13548-19—Mulla and M, Narandas Dharamsey, vs Umamed son of Narandas Nathu, Madhawji and Co

2727-21—Dikshit M and Co, Bhatuji Hurji and Co, Narandas Kakubhai Mathraji and Co.

3243-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Meghji Jiwandas, vs Narandas Kakubhai, Dubash and Co.

1225-22—M B Chothia and Co, Shantilal Bhotambhai, vs Kakubhai Bhimji Purshotam and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

1254-24—Smetham B and L, Chawakuran Kelloth Kundhmed Kazi v Ahmed Vali Mahomed and ors, Shamrao M and H.

2546-21—Malvi M H and Co, Rai Bahadur Champalal Manockam and ors v Parbhulal Ramprasad and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

2372-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harsandrai Pulchand v Nathuram Pyarilal and ors, Rustomji and G.

3474-21—Ramaddi and H, Hanamanbux v Harmukhrai v Nathumal Morumal and anr, Amin and D.

2887-19—Daphtary F and D, Nanabhai Miyakhan v Antoolaboo and ors, Amin and D.

1411-21—Mulla and M, Mumraj Rambhagat v Hiralal Govindram and ors, Dabholker and J.

4374-21—Mulla and M, Chhaganlal Bhicabhai v Salebhoy Surajalli Bhagat and ors, Payne and Co.

4375-21—Mulla and M, Vanmalidas Bhicabhai v Salebhoy Surajalli Bhagat and ors, Pandia and Co, Payne and Co.

2319-20—Khandwalla and Co, C Partapchand and Co v Phillips Phillips and Co, Smetham B and L.

3996-19—Bhaishanker K and G, Bhagirathibai v The Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ltd and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Manobershaw and N.

2184-23—Mulla and M, The Standard Alluminium and Brass Works Ltd, Beersandeo Patell and R.

2744-23—Mulji T and Co, Dwarkadas Lalji v Karsondas Ramji, Mohile P and P.

3743-23—Mohile P and P, Karsondas Ramji v Dwarkadas Lalji, Mulji Th and Co.

1186-23—Malvi M R and Co, M M Shah and Co v The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co.

1185-23—Malvi M R and Co, Chandulal Dalichand and Co v The Motor Union Insurance Co Ltd and ors, Crawford B and Co.

1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghvji Purshotam and others, Madhavdas Goculdas Pasta, Mulla and M.

1705-24—Patell and E, Meherji Rustomji Adenwalla Abdulla Jiwanji Patni, Payne and Co.

1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsy Ragansy and another, Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 58.

FOR CONSENT DECREES.

2502-24—Rele and Co, Jayantilal Motilal and Co, Rajaram Tukaram, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

3285-24—Rele and Co, Hargovindas Tribhowandas Parekh, Rajaram Tukaram, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2468-24—Rele and Co, Anantrai Nandlal and Co, S Narayen and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

3896-24—Chitnis K and M, Vithaldas Narandas Kothari, Rajaram Tukaram, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

2239-24—Crawford B and Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd (in liquidation) v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

2463-24—Merwanji K and Co, Khatizabai Shaikh Adam v Haji Mahomed Casum Murad and ors, Crawford B and Co.

2153-24—Chitnis K and M, Nomanbhoy Mulla Abdullabhoy Poonawalla v Haji Mahomed Kassam Morad and ors, Crawford B and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

2224-24—Thakoredas and Co Hirji Jairam, Lilibai Dharamdas Bhagwandas, Merwanji K and Co, Smetham B and L, Thakoredas and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

S C 553-24—Dabholker and J Khatao Bhawanji and Co. v Miya Mahomed Issuf Shaikh Abdula Khot and others, Judah and S.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

S C Ct—1913/26347-22—Ardeshir H D and Co Vanjara T Sidick Saleh Mahomed, B R Parelwalla Jamsedji R and D.

CHAMBER MATTER FOR TAKING EVIDENCE.

1149-24—Thakoredas and D, Vallabhdas Ranchoddas v Gopaldas Nagardas, Chitnis K and M.

LONG CAUSES.

2857-24—Rele and Co, Nitisen Dwarkadas, vs Sheralikhan Mukhtar Khan, Ghadar Vachha and Co.

2581-24—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw, vs Mohamedalli Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholker and J, Pochha and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Khandera I and M, Dikshit M and Co.

3061-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Behadurmal Gurmukhrai Nemane, vs Mohanlal Surchand and others, Jamshedji R and D.

SHORT CAUSES.

1959-24—Merwanji K and Co, Societa Anonima Pir La Filatura Doc Cascarni Seta Joint Stock Co and another vs Mufichand Ramchand and Co, Dastur and Co.

2441-24—Merwanji K and Co, Taramatibai v Jiwatram Panachand and anr, Dallas and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.

2523-24—Chitnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dordi v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal

2341-24—Mulji Th. and Co. N H Moos v Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co

2434-24—Amin and D, Jesinghbhai Devidas v. Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.

3894-24—N D Dalal and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchordas, Chitnis K and M

749-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.

2482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kaikhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.

2774-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Naranji Dikshit M and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Division Court No. 45.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

3715-23—Daphtary F and D, Ramdas Krishna, Manu Subedar, Payne and Co.

4339-23—Raghvaya N and Co, Haridas Ranchoddas, Bhicaji Lalloo Mistri, Pandia and Co.

4507-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Rao Sahet Mamaji Rajoji, Damoder Pandurang and another, Judah and S.

4342-23—Dallas and Co, Jethmal Narandas and others, Keshavji Mulji and others, Mulla and M, Sukatanker and G.

707-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Jethabhai Mulji and anr v Padamsy Tricumdas, Merwanji K and Co.

913-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Jethabhai Mulji and anr v Keserbai and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

1049-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Jethabhai Mulji and anr v Dongersy Tricumdas, Merwanji K and Co.

1955-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Jethabhai Mulji and anr v Dongersy Tricumdas, Merwanji K and Co.

440-24—Dastur and Co, Mahomedbhoy Nensy Khairaz v Rehmatbai, Shamrao A. and H.

789-24—Shamrao M and H, Bai Rehmatbai v Mahomed Nensy Khairaj and anr, Dastur and Co, Shamrao M and H.

603-24—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cawasji Dinshaw v Badrudin Ahmedji and ors, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co.

678-24—Patell and E, Moses Samson Ezikei, vs Jarnannad, Delichand and others Khandwalia and Chh, Dabholker and J, Sabnis G and S.

732-24—Raghvaya N and Co, Ghausham Sitaram Podar and others, Bhagwandas Onkumal, Natubhai J and M.

4244-23—Kanga and Co, N H Moos, vs K R P Shroff and others, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2963-23—Divekar and B Bhasker Hari Lele, Keshavji Kanji Oil Mills Co, Shamrao M and H.

810-23—Little and Co, J C Gamon Ltd, Tyabali Kamruddin Jariwalla and another, Merwanji K and Co, Manchershaw and N.

443-23—Little and Co, J C Gamon Ltd, Janarayan Hendumal Dani and others Merwanji K and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1909-23—Pandia and Co, Purshotamdas Mota Carrimbhoy Jalaibhoy and Co, Judah and S.

LONG CAUSES.

727-23—Amarchand and M, Mansukhlal Maganlal, Nilkanth Pranshanker and others, Manubhai and Co.

BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION

The following summary of the third quarterly report of the Blind Relief Association, Bombay for the year 1924.

(1) Balsar Branch:—'Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Rutnaji Balsara's Free eye Hospital' Total number of patients treated for eye diseases was 966 of which 837 were Hindoos, 88 Mahomedans, 31 Parsees and 10 Christains Total number of eye tperations was 94.

(2) Chalisgaon Branch:—'Chalisgaon Free Hospital.' Total number of eye patients was 1,027 of which 806 were Hindoos 208 Mahomedans and 13 Christains. Total number of eye operations was 2,002.

(3) Surat Branch:—'Bai Rupabai Burporjee Patel's Free Eye Dispensary'. Total number of eye patitents treated was 159 of which 116 were Hindoos, 34 Mahomedans 7 Parsees and 2 Christains Total number of eye operations was 5.

(4) 'The Blind Relief Work in Bombay':—Through the honorary services of Dr. S. R. Machawe 1,131 patients suffering from the diseases of the eye were treated in his dispensary at Kandewadi, Girgaon. Out of these 1,115 were Hindoos 10 Mahomedans, 5 Christains and 1 parsee. Total number of eye operations was 117.. Spectacles free of charge were given to 3 poor persons.

(5) Donations and Contributions received during the quarter were:—Rs. 4,400 Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Charities Trust Fund. Rs. 1,000 The Western India Turf Club. Rs. 1,000 Khan Bahadur D. R. Bulsara. Rs. 100 Grain Merchants' Association. Rs. 50 Mr. H. P. Dastur. Rs. 50 Mr. I N. Mehta. Rs. 45 Mr. D N D Khandalawalla. Rs. 25 Mr. S G Sawant. Rs. 20 Mr. H. K. Korgaonkar. Rs. 20 Dr. T. Moriwaki. Rs. 5 Mrs. M. N. Chhatrapati. Rs 5 Mr. R. S. Sathe.

Total Rs. 8,720.

GUJARATI RASHTRIYA SHALA.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The 4th anniversary of the Bombay Rashtriya Shala was celebrated on Saturday the 29th ultimo at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall when Mr. Kalelkar presiding.

After the programme of dialogues and music was gone through the principal in the school read the report of the school for the year 1923-24. The school was the direct outcome of the Non-Cooperation Movement. At the beginning, the number of the students was 150—all of whom had left the Government or aided schools in response to the call of the country. Upto 1,240 students in all had taken advantage of the School; and at present the number of the students was 195. The School is affiliated to the Tyabji Vidyapith, and it prepares students upto the Matriculation Class. Hindi, Gujarati and English are compulsory subjects and study of Sanskrit as a second language begins from the third standard as second language.

Looking to the commercial needs of a city like Bombay the students are left the option of taking special course in Accountancy (both English and Gujarati) from standard 5. The School is also making experiments in industrial training by conducting classes in clay-modelling, (I, II standards) in spinning and in carving (III standards) in music, in cane work, in carpentry and in drawing (for the remaining standards—the students selecting one of these); efforts are being made to teach history and geography from the nationalist point of view. The media of instruction is Gujarati. The "Kunjakosha" a hand written magazine by the students of the Vidyarthi Mandala, Library and the Reading room—the Ajit Sports Club and occasional tours to places of historical and geographical interests, are some of the special activities of the School. Of course, the hawking of khaddar and monthly contributions of yarn to the Congress by the students and the teachers occupy prominent place in the other activities of the School.

The School is conducted by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the annual expense is from 18 to 19 thousand rupees. The proceeds from the students fees amount to 7 to 8 thousand rupees a year.

MAHATMAJI'S MESSAGE.

After the reading of the Report the Principal read a special message from Mahatma Gandhi to the following effects. "May the students prove to be real servants of the Nation."

After the distribution of prizes to the winners in the School Sports, Mr. Kalelkar gave an inspiring address. He emphasised the fact that National Education was going to thrive even though the Bardoli congress might suspend the Non-Cooperation movement. Rash Sanchesperially [illegible] the enthusiasm of the Bombay Rashtriya Shala which had survived all the ups and downs in the National Movement.

He appealed to the students to have no anxiety whatsoever for the stability of the school. So long as the students kept up their faith and enthusiasm the school was bound to continue and prosper. If the students were insistent on having National Education no one could deny them the privilege of having it. The present reaction in the National Movement was an index of the denationalisation of the people of India, and hence the need of National Education was greater in times of depressions. He expressed his deep conviction that the battle of Swaraj was to be fought out by the national teachers. Referring to the industrial training of the School, Kaka Saheb emphasised the need of spinning on "Takli" if a crowded city like Bombay could not afford to have as many spinning wheels in the school.

After a vote of thanks to the president and the recital of "Bande Mataram," the proceedings terminated

TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

MR. SATYAMURTI REFUSES ASSISTANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

Mr. Satyamurthi M.L.C. in reply to the circular of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee has declined to offer any assistance to the Committee in regard to certain preliminary discussions. He feels that the persistence of the Government in this enquiry in preference to a wider economic enquiry into the conditions of the people is a direct insult to the Legislative Assembly. He is convinced that this scrappy enquiry will be positively harmful to his country. Mr. Satyamurthi says that in this matter he is acting in concert with the leaders of his party

MAYOR OF MAHI.

SUSPENDED FOR ONE MONTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

A Calicut message says:—Under orders of the Governor of Pondicherry the Mayor of Mahi, a small French settlement in Malabar, is now under one month's suspension. It is reported that for some time past the relationship between the Mayor and the Councillors of Mahi Municipality was of a strained nature. The latter constituted the Opposition Party against the Mayor. When the budget came up for discussion recently the Mayor is reported to have managed to get many of the Opposition members absent themselves from the meeting in order to get the budget passed. Finally the matter was brought to the notice of the Governor of Pondicherry, who directed the Administrator of Mahi to enquire into the case as a result of which he was suspended.

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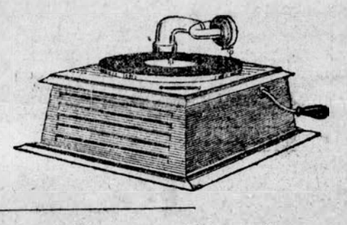

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MEMORIAL TO MR. MONTAGU..

UNVEILED AT JAMNAGAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 30.

In his speech at the unveiling ceremony of the Montagu memorial at Jamnagar His Excellency the Viceroy said:—When you formulated your request to me I assented most willingly, gratefully. You had in mind, Your Highness, to erect a memorial during the lifetime of the man who had devoted so much thought to India. I on the other hand rejoiced exceedingly at the opportunity of being able to take part in the ceremony especially during a momentary eclipse of Mr. Montagu in the political firmament. Little did your Highness think that we should be taking part on the appointed day in a ceremony to honour him whose death is at this moment casting a shadow over us. I have been associated with him (Mr. Montagu) in political life from his entry into it, I knew him when he was still an under-graduate at Cambridge. We remained associated to the end. I knew his ideals and his enthusiasms. I felt the effect of his passion, his devotion to India not merely to India as India, for his mission was that of binding India iloser to the Empire the great commonwealth of nations. India is united at this moment in the testimony paid to the memory of Edwin Montagu. All political parties, all sections of the press have united here in India in their expressions of admiration, high admiration may I say, of gratitude to Mr. Montagu for his labours for India. Continuing, His Excellency added that Mr. Montagu devoted tireless industry unbounded energy and passionate enthusiasm to the cause for which he laboured, an India within the Empire based on liberty and on justice and for the advancement of her destiny until she reached her ultimate aim in the great constellation we call the British Empire. He was a true imperial servant. He had studied the problems of India, the relations of the Princes and Chiefs with the King Emperor and the Government. He gave his mind to the study with sympathetic understanding of the problems of the people of India. The fervour of his advocacy, the devoted zeal of Mr. Montagu are well-known. The news of his death came as a great shock. His Excellency said he had a sense of deep personal loss of an old and highly valued friend. He believed that India's road to the ultimate goal of responsible self-government was through an avenue of co-operation on the one side and goodwill on the other and with sunshine and harmony all the way.

In unveiling the monument, the Viceroy said: Stone effigies represent the picture of the man but they cannot give the mind, they cannot reflect the spirit. For that we must rely upon the human memory and upon the chronicles of the past to be read by the generations of the future. I have no doubt Your Highness that in time to come when much of which we have spoken will have been resolved. Then as people walk past this statue which you have erected they will say to themselves. "This monument of the great lover of India was erected by His Highness in order to perpetuate his memory which stands here now not in order that we should not forget him because that cannot happen but so that we may pause and contemplate the representation of the man as he was that we may carry away with us some of the spirit, of the ardour, of the enthusiasm, of the passion of the devotion which Mr. Montagu showed in a cause in which his whole heart was imbued."

MONTAGU MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Verily, India has lost one of her best friends in England by the sad and premature death of Edwin Montagu. His last days were most gloomy. For, he was served most shabbily by his countrymen in England and in India. Lloyd George made a scapegoat of him over the Khilafat question; and the satraps and bureaucrats here wrecked his Reform scheme in this country by violating the letter and the spirit of that historic document. All India is mourning his loss to-day. There is a statue of Mr. Montagu in Bombay that awaits a site. Will the Government grudge a suitable site at the Gateway of India? Let us see.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

HOLIDAYS FOR LABOURERS.

The following has been addressed by the Honorary Secretary, the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway:—

Dear Sir,—Though ours is a well-organised Union carrying on all its work on constitutional lines and putting before you the grievances of the men on most considered lines I regret you have often times not condescended to give that attention to our representations that they so justly deserve. However, I shall place before you one which in view of its urgency requires your liberal consideration. The men as a rule do not get for the holidays thrust upon them any wages at all. The salaried workers got their full amount even for the holidays but these poor people do not get their wages. Thus holidays are to them a kind of penalty and really speaking there is no enjoyment to them except if there be some for their own religious functions. But Sir, you will realise that that entails a heavy loss upon his downtrodden community. Will you kindly think that the interests of very large majority of workers should not be sacrificed for the gain of a very small percentage of the superior staff. If you choose you can keep the work-shops going by alternating duty to the superior staff, even leaving for a short time the duty entirely in the hands of those of your Indian assistants in whom you may have confidence. Any way the workers are prepared to abide by your decision only if they do not suffer in point of their wages. Hoping you will kindly give your liberal attention to the above.

OUR LAHORE LETTER.

CONFERENCE OF RELIGIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

It is more than 25 years now when the Arya Samaj was torn apart in two sections. Ever since the day of schism, the two sections known by the names of 'Mahatmas' and "Cultured" the one advocating the Gurukula system of education, and the other the Modern College system, have been carrying on their public activities separately. The division has always been regarded as most unfortunate and calculated to lessen the usefulness of the Arya Samaj work, especially on the social side. Now for some time past unifying forces have been at work, tending to bring together the two sections of the Samaj. The Aryasamajees all over the Province hold their anniversaries, but the two sections have been always holding their meetings separately. The anniversary of the Lahore Aryasamaj is looked upon as the biggest gathering of the intellectuals and social workers in the Punjab. The occasion is utilised for public lectures and religious propaganda work. This year the two sections of the Lahore Samaj announced their decision to hold joint meetings for the first four days and separate ones on the last two. This announcement was received by the Hindu public with a sense of joy and satisfaction. According to the programme, the two sections have been celebrating this year's anniversary conjointly from the 25th instant and the attendance at the lectures has been unusually large.

CONFERENCE OF RELIGIONS.

A very interesting item in the programme was a Conference of religions, held yesterday in the evening under the presidentship of Sri Narayan Swami. The subject for discussion was "Life After Death". A galaxy of learned speakers presented the view-points of their respective religions and schools of thought. Among those who spoke at the Conference were Pandit Vishwabandhu, Moulvi Dost Muhammad, Rev. Ali Baksh, Pandit Girdhar Sharma, Sardar Kanwas Singh, Pandit Din Dyal and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The Hindus and the Sikhs believed in the transmigration of soul, whereas the Muhammadans and the Christians though believing in the imperishable nature of soul, did not subscribe to the doctrine of transmigration. A very encouraging feature of the Conference was that the gentlemen belonging to various religions and creeds were given the fullest opportunity to express their views and the deliberations of the Conference were carried on in a most friendly manner.

UNITY OF ALL PARTIES.

AN ANDHRA OPINION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Nov. 28.

Sjt. N. Subharao Pantulu, ex-secretary of the Indian National Congress, and the Grand Old Man of Andhra was interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative as to his opinion of the Bombay Conference.

After expressing his regret for his inability to attend the Conference, owing to ill-health, he said that he really rejoiced over the great success of the Conference and expressed his satisfaction at the appointment of a committee in which all the parties in the country including the European, Christian and non-Brahmin associations, to explore avenues for the fusion of all parties under the banner of the Indian National Congress and above all for preparing a scheme of Swaraj for which Dr. Besant has been agitating all these months.

There seems to be, he said, three main difficulties for holding a united Congress; the most important being the present creed of the Congress according to which all those who are for separation from the Empire are yoked to those who work for dominion status. The two ideals, he said, are inconsistent, and the methods of political action for attaining the two ideals must be different. Mahatma Gandhi's goal for the present is not complete independence and he definitely agreed to work for Dominion status; therefore it would not be difficult for Mahatmajee to agree to a change of creed.

The second difficulty is about the franchise. He said that even if one might agree to spin personally, it would not be proper to convert a political gathering into a spinners' association. As Mahatma Gandhi already relaxed the stiffness by agreeing with the Swarajists to accept yarn spun by others, those that may not be able to fulfil the condition, may be allowed cash payment, as an alternative.

The third difficulty, Sjt. Subbarao said, is about the Swarajists being allowed to be the representatives of the Congress in the Councils. When all shades of political opinion are represented in a united Congress, it would be highly invidious that one section of political workers should be recognised as the spokesmen of the Congress in the Councils.

Finally, he expressed the hope of witnessing a re-united Congress at Belgaum. It is only then that the Swarajya scheme formulated by them would be examined with consideration and the demand treated with respect by the British Parliament. He also expressed a hope and willingness to attend the Belgaum Congress.

ASHRAM FOR WORKERS.

A political Workers' Ashram for Godawary is to be started at Sitanagaram, a well known centre of nationalism in the Rajahmundry taluq, the foundation stone will be laid on the 1st December. About ten young men are expected to join the Ashram, for the present and they have decided to carry on the constructive programme of the Congress.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following message to the workers.

"Hope Ashram will be centre radiating opinion all around."—Gandhi.

The Sitanagaram firka is already well known centre of nationalism, and with the opening of the Ashram, there will be a great impetus for the spread of khadi in particular and constructive programme in general.

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